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Annual State Police Sports 1964

5th December, 1964

The Inspector-General of Police welcoming the Chief-Minister, Mrs. Bakthavatsalam and the audience said :

"Chief Minister Sir, Mrs. Bakthavatsalam, Ladies and Gentlemen,

ON behalf of the Madras Police I extend a very warm welcome to the Chief Minister. His ready acceptance of our invitation in preference to other demands made on his time is a great honour to us which we deeply appreciate. His presence here this evening is a source of great encouragement to us. We extend an equally cordial welcome to Mrs. Bakthavatsalam. It is very gracious of her to consent to distribute the prizes and trophies this evening. We are also very happy that such large numbers of the public have rallied to the Sports Stadium. As a matter of fact, we, in the police, look forward to these annual occasions because not only do they give us the necessary recreation and relaxation from the grim business of preserving the peace, but also they give us an opportunity to establish friendly relations with the public.

Madras Police is thirty-three thousand strong, and it is inevitable that in such a big force, there may be an odd member who on some odd occasions behaves in a manner not quite conducive to good public relations. But we do not countenance such conduct. We do take corrective measures. We are well aware of the fact that police endeavour without public support is like sands without light. So we are conscious to cultivate good public relations. The Union Deputy Minister for Information and Publicity quite recently inaugurated the Public Relations Centre in the City Police Office, and we hope to extend this arrangement to other greater urban areas in due course.

Incidentally, I would like to acknowledge the Police Sports Stadium which was provided by the Government in 1956, which has been the means of bringing the police and the public together. Quite frequently, right through the year this Stadium is being put to use by schools, colleges, banks, firms, institutions and sundry associations. We come into contact with all the very wide variety of people. I would therefore say that this Sports Stadium is a good investment which is bringing rich dividends and we are very grateful to the Government for having given it to us. I now request Mrs. Bakthavatsalam to kindly distribute the prizes and trophies."

சென்னை மாநில
விளையாட்டுப் பந்தய இறுதி நாள் நிகழ்ச்சியில்
முதல் அமைச்சர் உயர் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள்
ஆற்றிய சொற்பொழிவு

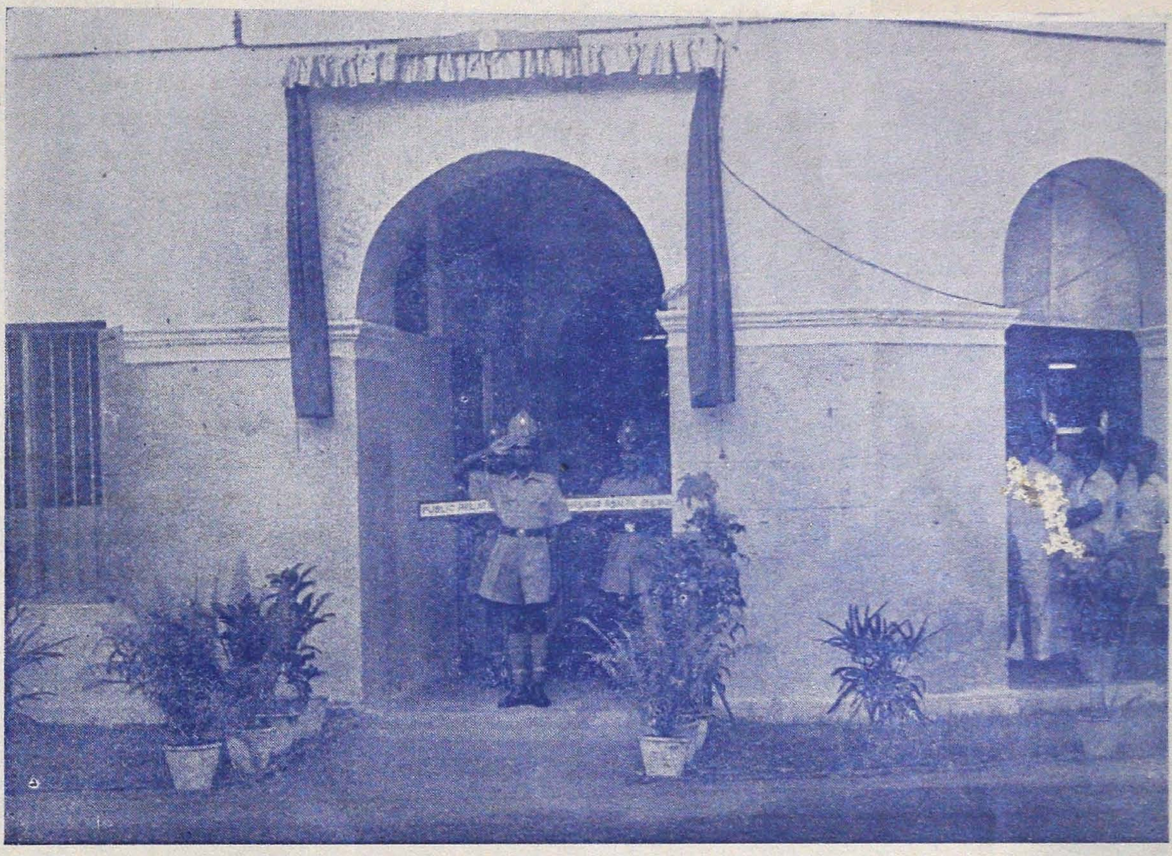
அன்புக்குரிய உள்துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்களே! இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஜெனரல் அவர்களே! அன்பர்களே!

இன்றைய தினம் இரண்டு மூன்று நாட்களாகவே நீங்கள் சாதாரணமாகச் செய்யும் வேலைகளை விட்டுவிட்டு இந்த விளையாட்டுப் போட்டிகளிலே கலந்துகொண்டு இருக்கிறீர்கள். விளையாட்டுகள் என்றால் வெறும் விளையாட்டுகள் அல்ல. உங்கள் உடல்பயிற்சிக்கு ஏற்ற பல போட்டிப் பந்தயங்களிலே கலந்து கொண்டீர்கள். கலந்து கொண்ட நீங்கள் போலீஸ் வேலை செய்கிறவர்கள். அதற்கு அவசியமாக வேண்டிய உடல் பயிற்சியில் எவ்வளவு அக்கறை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள் என்பதை எடுத்துக் காட்டுவதுடன், இம்மாதிரி போட்டிகளிலே, விளையாட்டுகளிலே, பெருந்திரளான மக்களை எல்லாம் அழைத்து அவர்களையும் மகிழ்ச்சியுறச் செய்திருக்கிறீர்கள். இதே மாதிரி கலா நிகழ்ச்சிகளிலும் நீங்கள் கலந்து கொண்டு, உங்களுடைய கலைத்திறனையும் காட்டி, அதையும் மக்கள் அனுபவிக்கச் செய்திருக்கிறீர்கள். இதன் மூலம், இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஜெனரல் அவர்கள் கூறியபடி, உங்கள் பணி சீராக நடைபெறுவதற்கு அவசியமாக வேண்டிய மக்களுடைய தொடர்பையும் நீங்கள் வளர்த்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறீர்கள். அதற்காக உங்களை நான் பெரிதும் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

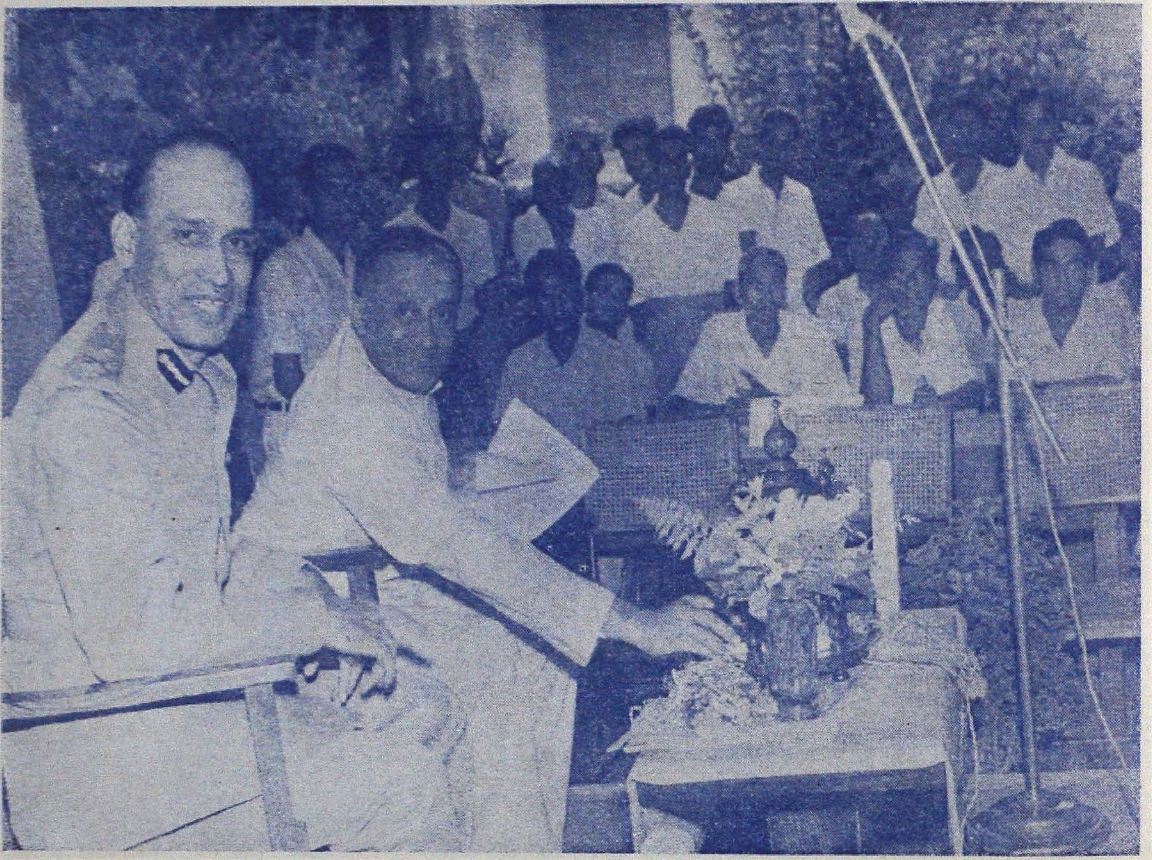
உங்களுடைய வேலை மிகவும் கஷ்டமானது. நான் அடிக்கடி கூறுவதுபோல், சர்க்களில் இரும்புக் கம்பியின் மீது நடப்பது எவ்வளவு கஷ்டமோ—திறன் பெற்றவர்கள் அதன் மீது நடக்கிறார்கள்—அதைப்போல் நீங்கள் செய்யும் பணி கம்பியின் மேலே நடப்பது போன்றது. கொஞ்சம் தவறினால், கீழே விழுந்து விடுவீர்கள். தவறாமல் (Balance) பார்த்து நடந்து போக வேண்டும். அம்மாதிரி வேலை உங்களுடைய முக்கியமான பணி. மக்களுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கக்கூடிய பணி. அந்தப் பாதுகாப்பு நமக்கு ரொம்ப அவசியம். மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்தவும், மக்களிடையேயுள்ள ஏற்றத் தாழ்வை அகற்றவும் உயர்ந்த வாழ்க்கை குறைவற்ற வாழ்க்கை நடத்தவும் வகை தேடுவதில், நாம் பெற்ற சுதந்திரத்தைப் பயன்படுத்திக் கொண்டு பல திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றிக் கொண்டு வருகிறோம். மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயர்ந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. ஆனால் மக்கள் வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் எவ்வளவு உயர்ந்தாலும் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கிற அமைதி அவசியமாக வேண்டும். அமைதியின்றி, வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் எவ்வளவு உயர்ந்தாலும் பயனில்லை. சுற்றுப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கிற நாடுகளைப் பார்க்கிறோம். அங்கேயும் சுதந்திரம் வந்திருக்கிறது என்றாலும், மக்கள் நிம்மதியாக வாழ முடியவில்லை. நம் நாட்டில் நாம் பொறுமைப்படக் கூடியது, திருப்தியடையக் கூடியது, இங்கே மக்களுக்கு அமைதி இருக்கிறது. அமைதி நிலவுகிறது. மக்கள் நிம்மதியாக வாழ முடிகிறது. அதற்கு பெரும்பங்கு உங்களைப் போன்ற போலீசார் செய்து வருகிற அவசியமான பணி (கைதட்டல்). அம்மாதிரி நீங்கள் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கிறீர்கள் என்றால் பாதுகாப்பு வேண்டாதவர்கள் யாரும் இல்லை. இன்றைக்கு அபாண்டமாக

போலீசார் மீது குறை கூறுகிறவர்கள், அல்லது போலீசாரைத் தாக்கவருகிறவர்கள், அல்லது போலீசாரைக் கண்டிக்கும் ஆற்றல் பெற்றவர்களுக்குக் கூட, போலீசார் பாதுகாப்பு அவசியம் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மனிதனுக்கு மட்டுமல்ல, கடவுளுக்குக்கூட போலீஸார் பாதுகாப்பு வேண்டியிருக்கிறது (கைதட்டல்). எல்லோருக்கும் பாதுகாப்பு அவசியம். அந்தப் பாதுகாப்பை நீங்கள் அளிக்கிறீர்கள். அதிலும் சென்னை போலீஸ் நீங்கள்—பெருமைப்படக்கூடிய அளவிலே, திறம் பெற்றவர்கள், எல்லாத் துறைகளிலேயும் திறம் பெற்றவர்கள், சிறந்த போலீஸ் என்ற ஒரு நல்ல பெயரும் உங்களுக்கு இருக்கிறது. அந்த நல்ல பெயரை எப்போதும் நீங்கள் பாதுகாத்து வருவீர்கள் என்பதிலே எனக்கு ஐயம் இல்லை. அவ்வாறு நீங்கள் அமைதியைப் பாதுகாத்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறீர்கள். ஆனால் சில சமயங்களிலே தவறுதல் நடைபெறுகிறது. அதைப்பற்றி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஜெனரல் அவர்கள் கூட குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். எங்கேயும் தவறுதல் நடக்கிறது சகஜம்தான். தவறு செய்யாதவர்கள் யாரும் இல்லை. ஒரு முறை தவறுதல் தெரியாமல் நடக்கலாம். அனுபவக் குறைவால் நடக்கலாம், திறமைக்குறைவால் நடக்கலாம். அதை மிகைப்படுத்தி பெரிதாகச் சொல்லும் வழக்கம் சிலபேருக்கு இருக்கிறது. நம் நாட்டிலேயும் சமூக விரோதிகள் சிலர் இருக்கிறார்கள் அவர்களுக்கு போலீசாரைப் பிடிக்காது—தங்கள் தீய செயல்களுக்கு குறுக்கே நிற்கிறார்கள் என்பதால். அதேமாதிரி வேறு சிலர் இருக்கிறார்கள். எந்த சமயம் வாய்த்தாலும், போலீசாரைத் தாக்க வேண்டும் என்பதிலே முனைகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குக் கூட உங்களைப்போன்ற போலீஸ்காரர்களின் பாதுகாப்பு வேண்டும். யாராவது தவறுதல் செய்தால், உடனடியாக, அரசாங்கம் என்றுகூட நான் சொல்லவில்லை, இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஜெனரல் அவர்களே உடனடியாக கவனித்து வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். நம்முடைய போலீசார்—காக்கைக்கும் தன் குஞ்சு பொன் குஞ்சு என்ற முறையில்—நம்முடைய போலீஸ் கான்ஸ்டபிள், ஹெட்கான்ஸ்டபிள், இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் என்று அவர்கள் தாட்சண்யம் பார்ப்பதில்லை. போலீசாரின் நல்ல பெயர் பாதுகாக்கப் படவேண்டுமென்றால், தவறுதல் செய்கிறவர்கள் மீது தாட்சண்யம் இல்லாமல் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவது தான் நலம். அதை உணர்த்த இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஜெனரல் அவர்களே நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். ஏதோ ஒரு தவறுதல் நடந்து விட்டால் அதை மிகைப்படுத்திச் சொல்லுவது மட்டுமல்ல அதற்காக மக்களைத் தூண்டி விடுவது—என்பதெல்லாம் சில இடங்களில் நடைபெறுவதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். சில இடங்களிலே ஒரு கொந்தளிப்பு ஏற்பட்டால் அந்த கொந்தளிப்பை அடக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. கொந்தளிப்பை வேடிக்கை பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருந்தால் பல மக்கள், ஏராளமான மக்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள். சில பேர்கள் பலாத்காரத்தில் நம்பிக்கை உள்ளவர்கள், பலாத்காரத்தை தூண்டுபவர்கள், அல்லது ஆவேசம் அடைந்து தங்களை மறந்து பலாத்காரத்தில் ஈடுபடுகிறவர்கள் பலர் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அவ்வாறு கொந்தளிப்பை ஏற்படுத்தும் போது உடனடியாக அதை மேலே வளர வொட்டாமல் தடுப்பதுதான் மக்களைப் பாதுகாக்கும் வழி. அதற்கு எத்தனையோ முறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. சில சமயத்தில், அவசியம் வந்தால் லத்திசார்ஜ் செய்கிறார்கள். அதுவும் முடியவில்லை என்றால் Tear gas செய்கிறார்கள். அதிலும் முடியவில்லை என்றால் எப்படியும் ஆயிரம், பத்தாயிரம் பேர்களைப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தில், துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் சில சமயங்களில் செய்யப்படுகிறது. என்னுடைய அவா—போலீசாருடைய திறமையை எப்படி மதிப்பிடுவது என்றால், எந்த ஒரு ஆண்டிலும் துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகமே இல்லை. துப்பாக்கியை எடுத்து பிரயோகம் பண்ணவில்லை. கையிலேதான் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். துப்பாக்கியை எண்ணி பயம் இருக்கவேண்டும். பயம் இல்லாவிட்டால் பயன் இல்லை. போலீசாரைப் பொறுத்தமட்டில் மக்களுக்கு பயம் இருக்க

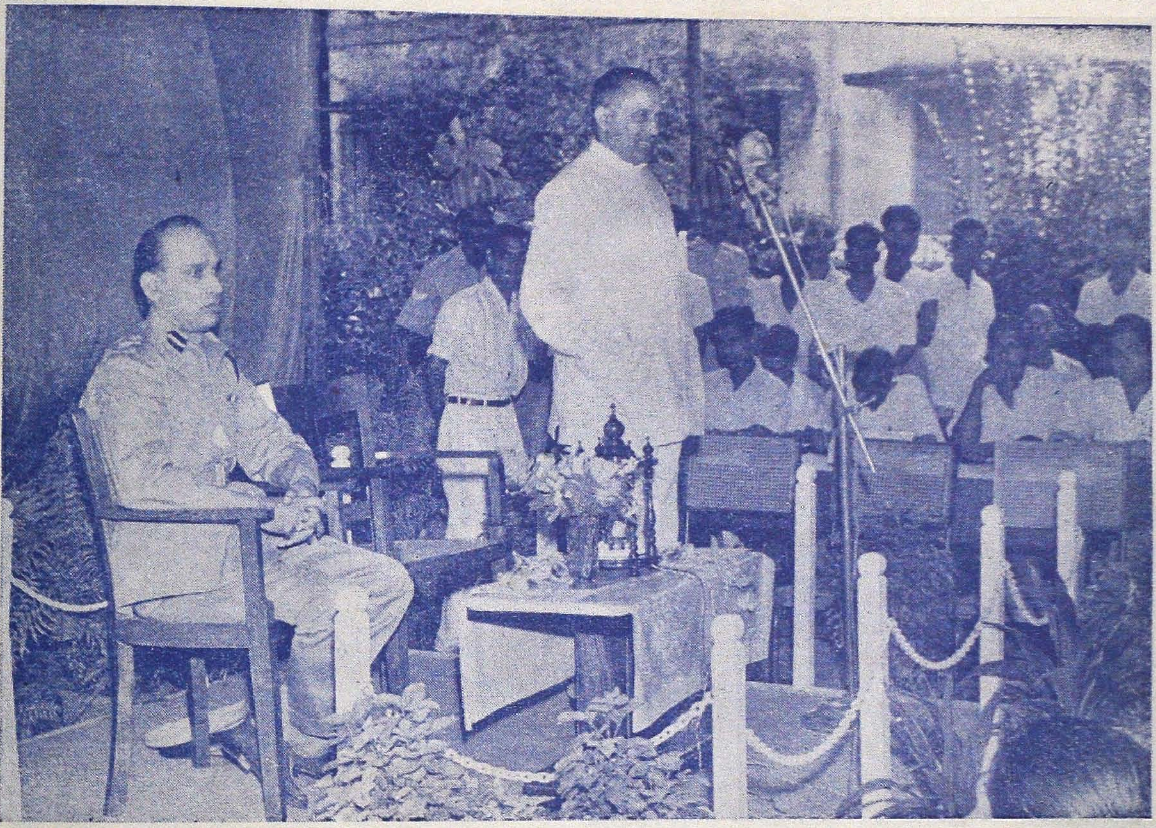
வேண்டுமென்ருல் ஒரு குழந்தைக்கு தன்னுடைய தாயிடத்தில் எத்தகைய பயம் இருக்குமோ, அதைப்போல் இருக்க வேண்டும். அது இல்லாவிட்டால் போலீசார் திறமையாகக் காரியம் செய்யமுடியாது. துப்பாக்கி இருக்கட்டும் கையில். ஒரு ஆண்டு பூராவும் துப்பாக்கியைப் பிரயோகிக்கவில்லை யென்ருல் எப்படி செஷன்சு நீதிபதிகளுக்கு ஒரு ஆண்டிலே ஒரு ஜில்லாவிலே ஒன்றும் கொலைக் கேஸ் நடக்கவில்லை யென்ருல் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு பரிசு அளிக்கிருர்களோ, பாராட்டுதல் அளிக்கிருர்களோ, அம்மாதிரி ஒரு ஆண்டிலே துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் இல்லாமல் இருந்தால் நல்லது. அது தான் போலீசாரின் திறமையைக் காட்டும். ஆனுல் சில சமயம் தவிர்க்க முடியாத வகையில் தவறுதல் ஏற்படுகிறது. போலீசாரைப் பொறுத்த மட்டில், கூடிய வரையில் துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் இல்லாமல் பாதுகாத்துக் கொள்ளத்தான் முயற்சிப்பார்கள். எப்போதும் அதிலே கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருப்பார்கள் என்று தான் நம்புகிறேன். ஏதாவது தவறு ஏற்பட்டது என்ருல், உடனடியாக விசாரணை நடக்கிறது. நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. யார் தவறு செய்தாலும் தாட்சண்யம் இல்லாமல் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருவது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். ஏதோ ஒன்று நடந்து விட்டது என்ருல் அதை பிரமாதப்படுத்தி, அது எங்கோ ஒரு மூலையில் நடந்தாலும், இன்னொரு மூலையில் மாணவர்கள்—சுலபமாக ஆவேசம் அடையக் கூடியவர்கள்—அவர்களை எல்லாம் தூண்டி விட்டு, ஆவேசத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி பிரமாதப் படுத்துகிருர்கள். இரண்டு நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு என்னிடம் சில பேர்கள் பிரமாதமாகச் சொன்னுர்கள். ஒன்று சொல்லுங்கள்—உங்கள் ஊருக்குப் போலீசார் வேண்டாம் என்று வேண்டுமானுல் சொல்லுங்கள். பொறுப்போடு சொல்லுங்கள், நான் போலீசாரை எடுத்து விடுகிறேன். நீங்கள் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். போலீசார் மேல் இவ்வளவு ஆத்திரமாகப் பேசுகிறீர்களே. போலீசார் வேண்டாம் என்று சொன்னுல், பொறுப்போடு சொல்லுங்கள், உங்கள் பேச்சை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு, போலீசாரை அடியோடு எடுத்து விடுகிறேன் என்று சொன்னேன். சில சமயங்களில் நமக்கு நிதானம் தவறிப் போகிறது. ஏதோ தப்பு எண்ணம் வைத்துக் கொள்கிருேம். தவருன கருத்துக்களை வைத்துக்கொள்கிருேம். இது மக்கள் நன்மைக்குரியது அல்ல. தவறு என்பதை எல்லோரும் உணர வேண்டும். எல்லோரும் உணர்வீர்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். சில சமயங்களில் சில சங்கடங்கள், சில கொந்தளிப்புகள், எதிர்ப்புகள், குறைபாடுகள், சில அபாண்டமான குற்றங்கள் எல்லாம் ஏற்படுகிற போதிலும், இதற்கெல்லாம் நீங்கள் சளைக்காமல், கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக ஆபத்துக்குரிய வேலையைச்செய்து வருகிறீர்கள். அடிபடுகிறீர்கள், அதைப்பற்றிக் கேட்கிறது இல்லை. இத்தனை கல் விழுந்தது, இத்தனை போலீஸ் கான்ஸ்டபிள்கள் அடிபட்டு இருக்கிருர்கள். காயம் இன்னும் அப்படியே இருக்கிறது, அதைப்பற்றிக் கவலைப் படவில்லை. யாரையாவது அரெஸ்ட் பண்ணினுர்கள், சுட்டார்கள் என்று பிரமாதமாகச் சொல்லுகிருர்கள். எவ்வளவு ஆபத்து, அந்த ஆபத்தை பொருட்படுத்தாமல் பணியாற்றுகிறீர்கள். இரண்டு பேர்களுக்கு கூட பரிசு கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. நீந்தி முழுகப் போனவரை தன் உயிரைத் திரணமாகக்கருதி பாதுகாத்தார்கள் என்று பரிசு அளிக்கப்பட்டது. இரண்டு மூன்று நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு கவர்னர் அவர்கள் மெடல்கள் வழங்கினுர்கள். எத்தகைய ஆபத்தான நிலையிலும் மக்களைப் பாதுகாத்தார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி பாராட்டிப் பேசினுர்கள். அம்மாதிரி, தாங்கள் அடிப்பட்டால்கூட, சளைக்காமல் மக்களைப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு பணி புரிகிறீர்கள். பாதுகாப்பது போக மற்றப்படி வெள்ளம் வந்தது, நெருப்பு விபத்து என்ருலும் தயங்காமல் மக்களுக்குப் பணி புரிகிறீர்கள். அத்தகைய உயர்ந்த பணிபுரிகிற நீங்கள் மேலும் சீரிய முறையில் உற்சாகத்துடன், ஆற்றலுடன், ஆர்வத்துடன் பணிபுரிவீர்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். உங்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் என்னுடைய பாராட்டுதலையும் நல் வாழ்த்துக்களையும் கூறி என் வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.



PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE, MADRAS CITY POLICE.



Inauguration by Sri C. R. Pattabhiraman, Union Deputy Minister for Information and Broadcasting.



Sri C. R. Pattabhiraman, Union Deputy Minister for Information & Broadcasting addresses the gathering.



Sri F. V. Arul, I. P., Inspector-General of Police addresses the gathering.

Speech of **Shri C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN,** *Union Deputy Minister for Information & Broadcasting, at the inauguration of the Public Relations Office at the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, on November 13, 1964.*

I congratulate the police organisation of Madras and, in particular, the Madras City Police on the introduction of this scheme. The role of the police in a Welfare State, particularly "off-the-beat", is vital. This is one of the main indications of the new relationship of the police with the public. A definite change in the role of the police under democratic government and particularly in a welfare state is now being evolved.

Before 1947, it could be said that India was a police State. It was more or less a continuation of the old Polygar and Kotwal systems linked up with the local *Jagirdars,* Zamindars and the Rajas. In that set-up the main function of the state itself was security not only from external aggression, but also internal disorders. It was done fairly efficiently but it meant that the police officers were identified with either big stick lathi or the mounted police which was summoned to disperse mobs and restore order particularly in 'Quit India' days. Today the mounted police is more ornamental than otherwise.

In the welfare state today it becomes the duty of the administration to see that its activities are directed towards ensuring the greatest possible good to the largest number of people and with their consent. Every department of the government has to achieve the above objective to devise ways and means for improving their relations with the public. The public in the main have grievances which are connected mostly with administrative delays, injustice and inequities in the working of the department. It is, therefore, urgently necessary that the Government departments should become more responsible to the numerous complaints received and for this purpose a suitable agency is necessary for looking into the various grievances.

These objectives require that the modern policeman should be trained fully to play his role as a friend of the people under democratic regime. Each state has to have its own specialised institutions to train police personnel at various levels. A Sub-Inspector, for example, forms the link between the public and the police system. This not only means that he and his superiors must learn the various laws including medical jurisprudence, detection methods anti-dacoity operations, maintenance of records, finger print science and prevention

of crime in their theory course, but they have also to toughen themselves and be very fit. ·Some of the police libraries are educative enough but their training will also include study of some of the latest books on penalogy and the prevention of crime. But in all this training the most important requirement is education in human relations psychology, public relations and memory improvement. I find that in Madras as well as in Nasik in Maharashtra, there is an attempt to have a comprehensive education for the officers. In the days to come the police service should be able to attract the best available talent in order not only to increase their efficiency but also serve the people well. I have no doubt that sooner than later their salary and living conditions are bound to improve.

The problems of the police officer today are as various as they are immense. When we in India gave ourselves a new Constitution all restrictions on the movement of many citizens in tribal areas who were treated as criminals, disappeared. I believe nearly 8 million people, to whom ideas of crime were different from what they are in a modern society, suddenly became free citizens with guaranteed Fundamental Rights.

I congratulate the Madras City Police on the appointment of Public Relations Officer. I am aware that the Commissioner of Police in the City is loaded with heavy and onerous responsibilities. Among other things he is the Presidency Magistrate and the Regional Transport Authority. So many secondary duties have devolved on him that it is impossible to expect him in addition to his duties to set apart any appreciable period to attend to public complaints. I have no doubt that the Deputy Commissioners also have so many other duties including office administration and maintenance of law and order and detection of crime and finally regulation of traffic. In addition to all this they have today to regulate in the distribution of grain in various shops set up by Government.

The public cannot wait for a long time in order that their various grievances may be effectively attended to. They must be able to share their grievances and worries with a police officer at a fairly high level. The present arrangement which, I believe, is unique in India will enable an Assistant Commissioner to act as Public Relations Officer. The duties will be in rotation so that in course of time all these Assistant Commissioners will become *au fait* with the public relations technique. They will be able to interview visitors and deal with their problems effectively and be the conduit pipe between the public and the Commissioner of Police.

I do not wish to be regional on this occasion but I cannot help saying that I feel very proud that the Madras City Police have started this system which, I believe, is unique in India. In England this has almost been perfected. The police officers in England are today friends, philosophers and guides of the public and particularly the hurt and injured citizens of the State. The highest talent in England, including many brilliant university graduates are joining the police force there. A police officer is comparable to a diplomat who represents his country abroad. Every minute of his breathing life he must be aware that he represents the State and every act of his

will be a reflection on the State. The record of the police in Madras and in South India have been good. I will never condemn any set of officers for want of character and certainly not the police force. There are black-sheep everywhere – among doctors, among lawyers – but that does not mean that those professions have to be condemned. I do not think it is possible for any police officer in South India to continue with a bad record for a long time. The Madras police can proudly claim that they have a fine record. I congratulate the Commissioner and the Police Department of the State for the excellent move that they now have taken.

JAI HIND

Traffic Planning In Towns

By

Sri K. RADHAKRISHNAN, I.P S.,
Superintendent of Police, Traffic Planning.

THE growth of motor traffic is causing great concern to all those who are charged with urban management. The motor vehicles are multiplying at an alarming rate in most of the towns and the pace of reconstruction works to accommodate and regulate them is not keeping with the rate of growth of motor traffic. Automobile has come to stay as a medium of individual and mass transport in modern society. The community may not derive any economic benefit out of this ingenious device, if adequate steps are not taken immediately to cope with the problems that had cropped up as a result of the surging volume of automobiles in our towns.

The main objectives in this connection are (i) to secure a free circulation of motor traffic and (ii) to reduce the traffic hazards to the community. The factors that affect the circulation of traffic should be studied in a systematic way having regard to local conditions and habits of the people. Vast urban reconstructions would involve huge sums of money running to astronomical figures and the community may not be in a position to bear the strain. Careful approach is necessary to the whole problem and practical solutions should be arrived at which are within easy reach of the community.

Traffic management is not a mere Police problem as dealt with in the past. A variety of agencies have a vital part to play in securing a satisfactory solution to this problem which threaten the modern society. Traffic cannot be managed by a mere multiplication of traffic enforcement staff. Of course, in the early stages we have to resort to restrictive measures to have a hold on the movement of traffic. But there is a limit to traffic restrictions and no tangible improvements can be seen if attention is paid only to this course of action. The more we impose restrictions, the more will be the demand for enforcement staff. A stage may also reach as to question the reasonableness of these restrictions in relation to the fundamental rights of the citizens. Therefore bearing this in mind, constructive engineering devices should also be thought of in planning for the traffic management.

There should be a traffic planning committee for important cities and towns with representative members. The problems of the towns should be studied by conducting suitable surveys. A master plan should be

prepared for the town projecting the needs at least for the next 20 years. There is a tendency, in this process, to get lost in the preparation of a plan, by neglecting the immediate requirements which cannot wait till the whole plan is processed and financed. Therefore while in the preparatory stages of a plan, the problem spots which need immediate attention should not be left untackled. Normally, in municipal towns, attention is paid only to laying out roads, drainage system, street lighting, conservancy, public health etc. No attention is paid to the traffic improvements and no funds are earmarked for this purpose. A good traffic control system is a vital civic amenity to the town from the point of view of public safety and commercial and other public activities. The District Police need a substantial support from the municipal authorities concerned.

How to go about this work in a town?

As already indicated, the objectives in this regard are to (i) secure conditions for a free circulation of traffic in and around the town and (ii) eliminate the traffic hazards to the community. The factors that affect circulation are,

- (i) inadequate capacity of the existing roads
- (ii) ill-planned bus stops and terminals.
- (iii) haphazard parking arrangements.
- (iv) railway level crossings inside towns.
- (v) growth of recreation centres in congested zones with no parking facilities.
- (vi) location of loading and unloading centres and godowns.
- (vii) lack of regulations to reduce the complex mixture of traffic.
- (viii) mixing through traffic with local traffic.
- (ix) lack of control on encroachments.
- (x) retail marketing and shopping facilities.

The factors which normally affect traffic safety are as follows. Some of the details as listed above are also contributing to traffic hazards in some way or other.

- (i) Bad layout of junctions.
- (ii) Ill-planned roundabouts and divisional islands.
- (iii) Bad lighting.
- (iv) Lack of attractive pedestrian sidewalks and safe pedestrian crossings with refuge islands wherever necessary.
- (v) Speed control.
- (vi) Lack of adequate traffic propaganda and education.

An action-programme can be formulated for each town by tackling the problems on the lines indicated. For minor works, efforts should be made to find sources of money from the municipal funds and for works of major importance and huge capital costs, the local authorities can prepare plans and estimates and the Government may be approached for consideration of either full grants or half loan and half grants. A beginning has to be made in this field on a state-wide basis. If the urgency of the problem is correctly appreciated and a lively interest is evinced by all concerned in this great task, there is no reason to be despondent over the question of facing the threats posed by modern traffic.

*The Role of the Police in Community Development

By

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Introduction :

IT would be no exaggeration to say that the most spectacular outcome of democracy in India is the establishment of Panchayat Raj, and the progress of Community Development Projects all over the country. In fact, crores of rupees have been invested in agricultural development, animal husbandry, cottage industries, rural co-operatives and the like. The steady pace of progress in rural development has, without doubt given a "new look" to India's villages. There can be no gainsaying the fact that all this has resulted from systematic planning, anticipation of the needs ot villages, and organised efforts by a large number of persons who have devoted their time and energy to the formidable tasks involved in rural uplift.

The backbone of the Panchayat is, of course, the Panchayat Union Commissioner, who undertakes all the important administrative work in the Panchayat Union area. Behind him are the elected representatives of the people under the leadership of the Panchayat Union President. The tasks severally performed by the village level workers—the Gram Sewak, the agricultural expert, and other officials do indeed require the constant support and ungrudging co-operation of the representatives of the puplic. Only then will the stupendous tasks undertaken in connection with rural Community Development prove to be fruitful.

Not only do the needs of the village call for attention, but the needs of the vast populations residing in urban areas as well. Any comprehensive coverage of India's teeming millions must necessarily take into account both *rural* and *urban* community development. This must be so because during recent years, migration of rural populations into India's large cities has been

* Paper written for Fifth Science Congress, 1964.

considerable. As a direct result of this, there has been a phenomenal increase in slum and pavement dwellers in our big cities. Prospects of industrial employment and remunerative labour in building operations in cities has of course been the main attraction. It will be a long time before these populations are settled in neat and healthy tenements, and their well being is looked after in the way it should be. Nevertheless, a start has been made, and urban community development projects are making headway in the big cities of India.

One may wonder what all this has to do with the tasks of the police, which is committed primarily to the maintenance of law and order. No one will deny that the chief concern of the police is to ensure conformity of the people to the law of the land, and to deal with offenders, so that they are punished by the court. This being so, one may ask: How can the police possibly have any share in Community Development? In general, this question may be answered by pointing out that in democratic societies a tradition needs to be established among the people that living in conformity with the law is good for them. It has also been claimed that the spirit of democracy is real only when people organise themselves in groups, so as to secure conformity to the law. This being so, the functions of the police will be considerably eased when people of their own accord make an effort to be law abiding, and to restrain those who break the law. In his book, *The Crime Problem* Dr. Walter Reckless, the celebrated American Criminologist, mentions notable examples of how the problem of juvenile delinquency has been tackled by community organisations. In certain cities in the USA community centres have provided socially useful opportunities for young people, thereby preventing the youth from engaging in delinquent behaviour. Much the same is possible in India, where the co-operation of the public can go a long way in ensuring obedience to law.

Areas of Public co-operation

Eliciting the co-operation of the public is a very difficult task in India, on account of the innumerable social cross currents which the administrator has to cope with. The irony of it is that people with vested interests—social, economic or political will not join in any effort to promote the common good unless it is in some way advantageous to them. The conflicting aims of private gain and the common good tend to make people at all levels of society indifferent. In this social context, the administrator tends to feel disillusioned and frustrated when he discovers that people will not respond to his entreaties for co-operation in some scheme or project which will serve the public interest. Even where the appeal is not for money but for time or for personal sevices, it not infrequently goes unheeded. Many a young administrator, imbued with all the enthusiasms to serve the cause of social well being, has "cooled off" after his experience of the apathy of the public. One of the direct results of this is the attitude of many administrators to keep the administrative machinery going, without taking any risks with regard to any action not likey to be supported by official policy or which will need to be justified because it is not strictly in keeping with rules and regulations. This "play safe" policy was not so marked during the

British regime, probably because the average British Officer went into action wehn he sincerely felt that it was the best thing to do, and to some extent also because the public were relatively more co-operative with British administrators.

What does, however, strike one as significant, is that today the personality of an officer has much to do with his success in eliciting public co-operation. In the democratic social setting, it is essential for an officer to exercise initiative, understanding of the people, and quality of leadership in securing willingness on the part of others to join in the common tasks of furthering the well being of the common men. In many ways, the police officer is uniquely qualified for this purpose, since the nature of his work brings him frequently in contact with all sections of the public. His influence over the public can go a long way in establishing correct relationships between the people.

With regard to Community Development, it is essential to be quite clear in one's mind as to what one seeks to achieve as a result of any given community development programme, how it is going to be achieved, and who will be instrumental in the progress of the programme. The fact is that Community Development depends, not on the efforts of individuals, but rather on the collective strength and integrity of organisations. It will therefore be useful to devote some attention to the question of organisation for community action.

Organising for communtyi action

It is important, in the first place, to realise that community development is much more than a *programme*. It is also a *process* that is, a specific way of arriving at a programme, and of carrying it out, once it has been formulated. In essence, therefore, it is an educational process, a method of training people in a community to analyse their problems, and to engage themselves in actions which will help them to solve their problems by their own efforts.

Dr. J. Berna, S. J. (2) an expert on Community Development has listed five essential elements in community action. First, the members of the community organise themselves for planning and action. Secondly, they define their common and individual needs and problems. Thirdly, they make group and individual plans to meet their needs and problems. Fourthly, they execute their plans by maximum reliance on community resources. Fifthly they supplement these resources where necessary with services and materials from governmental and non-governmental agencies outside the community.

With regard to the manner in which a Community Development Project ought to be organised, experts on the subject are agreed that it is a procees which ought to be progressed in phases. Community Development, in other words, is not a magic formula, but a process of change which must come about as the result of change in the attitudes and interests of the people. Carl C. Taylor (3), a leading authority on Community Development has broken down the process of organising a Community Development Project into four basic steps.

Step I : Systematic discussion among members of the community and their commonfelt needs.

This would imply, among other things, activating people for self-help. People need to be adequately motivated to make sacrifices in order to achieve the objectives of the Community Development Project. Quite often the villagers themselves do not sufficiently realize what the organiser is aiming at. The first thing necessary therefore, is to determine what the people themselves think the main problems of the community are, and to decide also the priorities to be accorded to them. One will see that if this policy is to work to any effect, discussion has to be free, and not dominated by the show of authority. At the same time, the organiser may often find it necessary to steer the discussion, so that the people realize what their actual needs are.

Step II : Systematic–planning to carry out, by self–help methods the first project that has been selected by the community after thorough discussion of the various needs.

In this connection, the various questions to be considered may be: What are the main social and economic problems of the community? What is the order of their importance? Which ones are capable of solution or at least improvement through the community's own efforts? Which one should be taken up for action first? If it is to succeed, the project should be carefully planned, with regard to costs, recurring as well as non recurring, not only cash outlays, but also costs in terms of labour, land and materials. It will be necessary to decide also who is going to be responsible for various aspects of its implementation. To the extent to which all these details are decided by the people themselves, the tasks of the administrator will become easier.

Step III : Mobilising the community's resources for carrying out the project:

Depending on the extent to which various groups in the community are genuinely interested in the furtherance of the project, the organiser will be successful in mobilising the community's resources. By and large, rural communities in India today are by no means too poor to contribute anything to the project except their labour. All too often, an educated person such as a teacher or a professional man may live long enough in a village community without realising its real inner working and power structure. It is here that the private organiser, who is himself a member of the community has an important advantage over the professional government worker who comes from outside. Nevertheless, the government officer, by his tact and insight can draw out the hidden resources in a village community.

Step IV : Going on to additional projects after the first initial success:

It need hardly be stressed that it is vitally important to see the first project successfully completed before starting off on other projects. Genuine development in the full human and social sense, implies gaining gradual control over all the major disrupting factors in social life. Nevertheless since the resources in any village community are limited, it is important to realise that all problems cannot be attacked simultaneously. Once the process of social change is initiated, the tasks of the organiser will become easier to perform.

It will be evident from what has been said regarding Community Development, that the process of social change which has been

initiated, will require further reinforcement, if it is to bring greater satisfaction to the people. "The Community Development Programme", as Mr. S. K. Dey has observed (4) promises to reach its consummation today. For we have atlast the spectacle and the phenomenon of the community in action against a formidable peril. The new give-and-take between them will have to be prompted and inspired more by the spirit of their association than by any material advantage such an association can confer immediately." In these words, India's minister has summed up the conditions on which the effectiveness of Community Development Programmes depends.

The Future of Community Development:

The future of Community Development in India hinges upon the imagination and vigour with which the country faces up to four basic problems. There is first of all, the need to achieve staff competence for Community Development. Dr. Douglas Ensminger, Ford Foundation, representative at New Delhi has observed: "It was one thing to organise panchayats and co-operatives. It will be quite another thing to have them work effectively. It was one thing to introduce improved agricultural practices. It will be quite another thing to motivate at people to accept the findings of science. It was one thing to build schools. It will be quite another to make them vital village institutions with the teacher as an important village leader." (5) These observations make it clearly evident that we have yet to go a long way in establishing staff competence for Community Development.

In the second place, communication services for national development need to be improved. It may be true that increased popularity of films and the habit of listening to broadcast programmes has gained strength in our rural areas. Nevertheless if people are to change their old patterns of thought and action, and develop new skills, efficient mass communication is an inescapable necessity. In their recent publication entitled "mass communication" the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have stressed the need for a well developed mass communication programme which will support the country's defence and development needs.

Thirdly, there is great need for research and evaluation activities. Research needs to be directed on the problems of implementation, on the effectiveness of co-operatives, on the flow of useful information to the cultivator, and on guaranteeing the timely availability of credit, seed, fertilizer and water. It is necessary also for the increasing momentum of Community Development to be critically evaluated. In his book, "India's Changing Villages" Dr. S. C. Dube (6) has stated that a relatively simple testing for desirable attitude and personality traits would have excluded the selection of at least two out of three village level workers who have been rated as a poor by their superiors. If the administration of Community Development Projects is to be of any avail, it depends on the type of village level worker who is entertained for service in the rural community.

Fourthly, it is now realised that if farmers are to become more productive, conditions which facilitate increased productivity must be created. Since agricultural productivity nowadays depends on the increased use of

scientific techniques, it is vitally important that the condition known as minifundia should be combated. *Minifundia* has been defined by economists as a "size of arming unit where relatively trivial accidents will imperil the ownership or the solvency of the owner" of a farm unit. (7) Any social custom, economic condition or physical situation which impedes the accumulation of reserves or inhibits the desires of farmers to increase production or dulls their motivation or imperils their solvency should be checked. Land tenure systems, fragmentation of holdings, money lending practices, heavy marriage outlays and the like, all add up to the problem of restricting the productive capacity of the farmer.

Urban Community Development :

Urban community life, as compared with rural communities, is characterized by an excessive conflict of norms, rapid cultural change, increased mobility of the population, emphasis on material goods, and the spirit of competition. Urban life presents a spectacle of sharp contrasts in wealth, abilities, and caste structure. As such, any programme of urban community development has to deal with many complexities of urban life, such as slums, improvement of bazaar areas, strengthening and co-ordination of voluntary social agencies and the promotion of civic consciousness. In urban areas, one finds social problems such as crime, delinquency, gambling, alcoholism and other addictions, prostitution, gangsterism and the like. In fact, the first task in urban Community Development is to create a community out of the heterogeneous mass of people. A primary need in urban Community Development is socialisation and social education.

In urban areas, the slum confronts those who are interested in Community Development with formidable problems. It has been estimated that slum dwelling populations vary in size from anything between 6 and 60 per cent of the total populations in large Indian cities. The worst problem which besets the slum dwellers is of course, the housing – problem. The inhibitants of these slum areas not infrequently live in dwellings which are totally unfit for human occupation.

In the typical slum area, the streets and lanes are narrow, with open drains and sewage water flowing into the streets. People sleep, as many as twelve in a room, hovel, or shack. Slums in India have some how come to stay as a way of life. There is little understanding among slum dwellers of the elements of hygiene, nor is there any desire in them to improve their woeful conditions. Seldom do they co-operate with local authorities either to improve their local area or to move into better habitations. They generally lack community consciousness.

The constant drift of rural populations into urban areas, and the consequent congestion in slum areas, as well as the steady increase in the ranks of pavement dwellers poses one of the stiffest challenges to those who are responsible for the maintenance of law and order. Most of these people live on the surplus food available in restaurants and private houses, usually eking out a living by getting hold of anything they can find, including scrap materials from the dustbins. Needless to say, they make readily available agents for those who are engaged in professional and organised crime. By the very nature of their circumstances, they are

prepared to take risks which people normally would not take. They have nothing to loose, and as such, when they are caught by the police and sent to prison, some of them welcome prison life as a refreshing change from the stressful life of the slums. In the city of Madras, for instance, gangs of pickpockets operating over the electric trains during peak hours of traffic are recruited from slum dwelling populations, and these people are by no means slow in learning the tricks of the trade. Similarly, the busy thoroughfares of Delhi are covered by loiterers many of them from south India, waiting for an opportunity to lift anything they can manage to lay their hands on. Much the same holds true of cities like Bombay and Calcutta.

The basic problem in Urban Community Development would thus appear to be the settlement of large masses of people who are in a very real sense superfluous or redundant, when one thinks in terms of the occupations and life purposes of people living in cities. Apart from the need to provide them with some sort of abode or shelter, it is necessary also to plan and organise socially useful activities in which they can be engaged. The difficulty in regard to this is accentuated by the fact that many of these slum or pavement dwellers do find the unsettled way of living to be attractive, convenient from their point of view, and easy. The responsibilities of normal civil life, appear to them, in comparison, as a strain, because they call for an element of self-control demanding steadiness and concentrated effort.

There can be no doubt that, whatever the organisers of Urban Community Development Projects might do in the furtherance of their aims and objectives, however attractive their schemes for the rehabilitation of slum and pavement dwellers may be, they cannot achieve much success unless the people are duly orientated to realise the need for clean and healthy living, hard work, and a sense of order, by which one may become a respectable citizen, whose way of living contributes to the fair name of the community in which he lives. In other words, there has to be a radical change of outlook from the idea of satisfying one's needs by any or every means, to a realization of the fact that one's well being depends on the well being of others with whom one lives; and that therefore a collective effort to serve for common interest is the surest way of satisfying one's needs. This is indeed the purport of social education.

Place of social education in Community Development:

The importance of social education as a factor in quickening the pace of Community Development can hardly be overstressed in India today. In the organised attempt to eradicate poverty and raise the standard of living, the main emphasis has so far been on the ways by which the yield of land may be increased—better seeds, better manure, better irrigation, and modern techniques of planting and harvesting. More land is under cultivation in India today, as compared with the acreage of arable land about two decades age. The change is no doubt phenomenal, but it is true also that the farmer today has become more money conscious. He would rather invest in crops which will bring him a good return in terms of money, than in

crops which are really necessary for the feeding of his neighbourhood. The large scale change over from rice and wheat to sugar is a case in ponit. Here again, the simple remedial action would be greater emphasis on social education.

The present needs with regard to social education, and the areas in which it deserves to be imparted may be grouped under five heads.

The socialistic pattern of society :

In the first place, people need to be made more fully conscious of the meaning of the goal which the country has set for itself –the establishment of the socialistic pattern of society. What is the socialistic pattern ? How does it differ from other patterns of society ? What needs to be done in order to achieve the socialistic pattern ? What particular social conditions will need to be eradicated if the socialistic pattern is to be achieved ? These are questions over which leaders of public opinion and politicians have exercised their minds a great deal, but very little thought has been given by the common man to these fundamental questions. It would follow, therefore, that one of the first tasks of the social educator is to make people think deeply over these questions.

Creating a feeling of comradeship :

Secondly, people need to be made alive to the fact that a higher standard of living, or greater material prosperity, though it may add to the comfort and well being of individuals may not necessarily promote the well being of the community. In effect, a higher standard of living tends to make a small section of the people more luxury loving, and consequently more selfish. In their pursuit for more money, more possession, more comforts, people are liable to ignore the needs of others, and fail to see the contribution they ought to be making in order to enable others to live comfortably and well. In the primitive tribal group, the sense of "primitive comradeship" acts as a welding force, keeping people together in a collective effort to satisfy group needs and to face common dangers. Even in modern societies, organized groups such as army regiments, naval personnel in ships, and air-crews hang on together because of this impulse of "primitive comradeship", which acts as a dynamic influence on the minds of people drawn from different cultural settings. This fact has been clearly outlined by Professor Sir Frederic Bartlett, the eminent Cambridge psychologist. (8) The emphasis on individuality, which the democratic way of thinking carries with it, tends to obscure the social nature of man. This needs to be offset by social education.

Need for higher standards of personal and social hygiene.

In the third place, a crying need in India today is the need for a higher standard of personal and social hygiene. Emphasis on this must therefore be a conspicuous feature of social education in India. Even today, in spite of the fact, that in our large cities municipal corporations have constructed public conveniences and are maintaining them at considerable expense, it is not uncommon to find many street corners and bylanes reeking with obnoxious odours. People have yet to cultivate toilet habits which will not be offensive to others. Much the same would apply to the practice of dumping garbage, over the

wall, on to the road. This is a potential danger to public health for very obvious reasons. Yet another painful fact which people do not realise sufficiently well is the consequence of not isolating individuals suffering from communicable diseases. Sending a child to school shortly after he or she has recovered from an attack of chicken pox or mumps, while the child is still capable of infecting other children is a common practice. Many parents do not care to take the elementary precautions necessary to prevent an infectious disease from spreading. Ignorance of the basic facts of personal and social hygiene, or lack of regard for it, can be corrected only by a well planned programme of social education.

Co-operation and competition :

Fourthly social education needs to awaken the mind of the common man to the extent to which he is capable of helping himself by enlisting the co-operation of his fellows in a determined effort to better his lot in life, by helping others to better theirs. People in India are still far from clear in their awareness of the potentialities of the neighbourhood in promoting the happines of the individual. Many people seem to think that by living in a state of tension, with their neighbours by being prepared to take up a challenge whenever it is forthcoming, they can get on in life. It is not uncommon to see in many localities, people living at daggers drawn, as it were. There is a great need for social education to make people realise that their best interests are served by co-operation rather than by competition. This needs to be impressed not merely in theory but in practice, by the creating of active and influential community councils. In the U S A, the idea of the Community Chest, a fund raised by voluntary contributions from different individuals living in a community, and administered by accredited representatives of the community has gone a long way to promote social welfare. There is no reason why social education, should not create a climate of opinion which will make this possible in India as well.

Integrity and trustworthiness :

Fifthly, social education should aim at raising the standard of integrity and trustworthiness at all levels of society. The bane of public life in India is corruption. A variety of social mechanisms now exist, which have as their avowed aim, the putting down of corruption. It is needless to comment on the usefulness of these expedients, for they do indeed serve a useful social purpose. A word of caution must, however, be voiced in this connection, since forms of policing or surveillance calcutated to elevate moral and social standards are also capable sometimes of lowering them, especially when they provide opportunities for individuals to ventilate their private grudges against others. It is, however, true that the formalities of the investigation of corrupt practices are the best possible deterrents against corruption. From a practical point of view, the objectives of the anti-corruption drive, which has been recently launched in India with great fervour, would be served best by the positive aims of social education, namely to foster notions of integrity and social justice in the minds of the people. This is, without doubt, the most arduous task of the social educator.

The positive outcome of social education must necessarily be the emergence of leader-

ship, imbued with the idea of service for others. The possibility of this has been indicated by Mr. B. G. Verghese in a recent review of social development in India: "Panchayat Raj and co-operative movement", says Mr. Verghese, "are already beginning to breed an altogether new leadership, young, dynamic, schooled in the management of man and organisations and experienced in the development and politics at the grass roots. These are the natural leaders of tomorrow, and they will quite soon begin to be heard on the national stage" (9).

New horizons for police action :

From all that has so far been stated regarding the scope for Community Development in India, it will be evident that the role of the police is not just a negative one, namely chasing law breakers and bringing them to book. There can be no doubt that this is one of their main functions, but there are other more positive roles as well. Maintaining friendly relations with the public and enlisting their co-operation in matters which affect the well-being of all is, without doubt, a fundamental task of the police. The common man tends to look on the policeman as one who ought to be shunned. Even the image of the policeman in the little child's mind is an unhappy one, associated with the fear reaction. It is a notorious fact that mothers generally frighten troublesome children by threatening to hand them over to the police. There is great need today for these unfortunate impressions to change radically, and for the people to accept the police as their friends and well-wishers. on whose good offices their security and well being depend. This will be possible only when it is clearly evident that the public can depend on the police for help in time of need. The London 'Bobby' for example, is renowned all over the world for his helpfulness to the stranger, the little child at the street crossing, or to the old lady who has lost her way. This is indeed an example to be emulated. This tradition has grown side by side with the high operational efficiency of Scotland Yard. The same traditions can be established in India as well.

Community Development affords many opportunities for the integrated action of the different public services. The police can, without doubt, have its due share in this remarkable national development. This is in fact becoming a widely accepted principle all over the world. Thus, Dr. Helena Junqueira, an expert on social sciences in Latin America observes: "The system of integrated services for social welfare programmes which is freely being accepted as a technical requirement for social work, enjoys its basic field of action in the mobilization of the community......Community Development affords the opportuniy of an immediate obtainment of improved community living standards, whence springs a feeling of accomplishment and self-confidence" (10).

In rural areas, the police can take a larger share in the positive tasks of the village panchayats, and join hands with the officials in eliciting public co-operation. The idea that the police should keep off while things are going well and should step in only when an emergency develops, has to give way to the practice of constant intermingling between the police and the people, without

any involvement, so that the common man may realise that the police are there to sweat with him, to toil with him, to help him in his effort to better his conditions of life, not merely to arrest him, to take him to the police station and to beat him up if they suspect that he has done something wrong.

Above all, the gigantic tasks of social education call for a large hand from all ranks of the police force. If the tasks of the police in national development are to be of any avail, it would follow very naturally that they must implant in the minds of people, positive social attitudes. It may sometimes be good, for instance, for a policeman when catches a person committing nuisance on the roadside, to grip the man by the hand and take him across to the nearest public convenience. There can be no doubt, also, that if a high standard of integrity has to be maintained, the example for it must necessarily be set by the police. In the training of personnel for police duties, therefore, social education must be accorded a conspicuous place; for unless public servants are imbued with a keen sense of social justice, they cannot possibly inspire the public to accept it as their way of life.

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THE STORY OF A DIPLOMATIC REPORTER

by

An Officer, S.B., C.I.D., Madras.

WILLIAM Warwick Corcoran, a former city editor of 'Washington Post' came to Sweden in 1936. He was a career diplomat in which capacity he served in a number of countries, in almost half of the world, and had already established a high reputation in the art of diplomacy.

Billy Corcoran, American and inheritor of fabulous wealth, soon spent it lavishly on horses, automobiles and yachts. He later accepted the offer of a news reporter for "Washington Post" on fifteen dollars a week. During World War I, he quit the post and joined the French Foreign Legion and, on America entering the War, he was elevated to the rank of First Lieutenant in the American Expeditionary Force. In 1919, he edited 'Amroc News', an American Service paper. At the end of War, Corcoran was declared incapacitated and discharged, nevertheless with a brilliant military record. But, it was his assignment at Sweden that was to earn him fame and gratitude of the millions, especially the British. In Sweden, Billy Corcoran was serving as a diplomat during the Second World War and organised an extremely efficient 'one-man intelligence' system, though he wanted to be known to the outside world as a "diplomatic" writer.

Billy Corcoran had many friends among the Swedes with whose help he met the ships' Captains privately. From conversations he learnt what was going on inside the Baltic Sea and its harbours. But, the Germans soon came to know of these meetings and protested to the Swedish Government. Billy Corcoran had perforce to switch on to a different channel of information. He arranged to meet the ships' crew. Within a short time he gathered from them a strange but the same kind of story, repeated by almost all of whom he met. Nobody could enlighten him further, nor was Billy Corcoran in a position to fully understand the real import of it. It related to the movements of thousands of boats leaving Stettin to an unknown destination not far off. Billy Corcoran checked up the information with a map but soon found to his disillusionment that there was no town of importance in that direction. But, with the help of his friends he was able to locate a comparatively unknown town of

Peenamunde. The tiny boats, it was certain by then, had headed for that town. But, for what purpose? He continued his enquiries diligently without causing the least suspicion.

The Allies were also duly posted with the information. The Allies' planes hovered about the town taking aerial photographs under the pretext of bombing Berlin or Stettin which, of course, they did. While the aerial survey went on, Billy Corcoran was fishing out information about the ghost town of Peenamunde.

The efforts of Billy Corcoran eventually bore fruit. The ghost town of Peenamunde turned out to be the German rocket and robot centre where the manufacture of these missiles went on at a furious pace. These were the weapons with which Hitler wanted to wipe off his enemies. The British Isles were to be the immediate target. Had the Allies given him more time, Britain might have certainly perished.

On 17th August, 1943, 600 heavy R.A.F. night bombers flew over Peenamunde. This time they did not fly to Berlin or Stettin, but right upon the target, Peenamunde. It took only about 40 minutes to blast this town. Forty assembly plants with thousands of workers engaged in the making of the dreaded armour were reported to have perished. With it, Hitler's hope of total destruction of Britain perished too. Thus, not only Britain but possibly the United States were saved. Indeed, Billy Corcoran saved the Allies in the best American tradition.

Viewed now, practically after a generation, the entire incident might pass off as something very ordinary. Let us look at things in retrospective. Here was an American diplomat in a neutral country not directly connected with the sordid business of war. He had information about boats bound for a strange destination. There was nothing extra-ordinary in the movement of boats for, as is well known, such movements were frequent and bound to take place when nations were involved in war. But, Billy Corcoran was not prepared to treat the news so lightly, as though not concerning him. (He would have been right, if he did.) Billy Corcoran passed on the information to interested quarters and pursued enquiries on his own. In the result, the Allies were able to spot out the manufacturing centre of one of the most dreaded German weapon. In the words of General Eisenhower this had saved the Allies at least six months of War if not more. In fact, it was the turning point in the War as the veteran statesman and former Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, had aptly put it. And, here is a valuable lesson to the counter-intelligence officers.

A SHORT NOTE ON THE MADRAS ARMED POLICE BATTALION ON DEPUTATION IN WEST BENGAL STATE

By

Sri S. NAGALINGAM,
Commandant, Madras Armed Police Bn.

THE Madras Armed Police Battalion consisting of four MSP I Coys and two SAP I Coys with a HQ Coy. comprising both MSP & SAP personnel together with Battalion Office and attached staff complete with Sri S. Nagalingam as Commandant was sent on national emergency duties on deputation as a standardised Battalion to West Bengal State during December 1962. This Battalion went to West Bengal State at a time when the West Bengal State Police was in bad need of extra police force to augment their strength when they could not carry out their commitments on account of the national emergency created by the Chinese aggression on the border.

2. The Battalion was deployed in north Bengal in as many as 20 places to guard vital installations such as road and rail bridges, airfields and oil pipe line etc. The HQ of the Battalion was at Barrackpore in West Bengal Armed Police Brigade HQ. and an advance Headquarter at Siliguri where the Deputy Commandant was stationed. This Battalion worked under the direct control of Sri R. K. Gupta, I.P., J.P., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Armed Police Training and Border, West Bengal, from 6—12—62 to 27—6—64.

3. Though the personnel were unaccustomed to the climatic and other conditions of service obtaining on deputation, not to speak of the linguistic difficulties, yet the force acquitted itself in an exemplary manner maintaining close liaison with civil and military authorities and keeping good cordial relationship with public also.

4. During its 18 months of deputation, the force did good work worthy of recognition as evidenced by the large number of appreciations from military and civil authorities and also by the number of cases of apprehension of suspicious persons etc. Little of this excellent work of the Force could have been accomplished but for the most sympathetic and kind consideration and guidance and genuine interest taken by Sri R. K. Gupta, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Armed Police, Training and Border, West Bengal, especially in the welfare of the force.

5. When West Bengal Police raised sufficient extra-force to carry on their

duties, they decided to release this Battalion from deputation in batches. Accordingly the first batch of two coys. was scheduled to be repatriated in January 1964, but due to the recent communal troubles that spread suddenly in and around Calcutta City, the Coys. of this Battalion also assisted in special bandobust duties and then were repatriated in the first week of March 1964.

6. Subsequently, in June '64, the rest of the Battalion complete was repatriated to Madras State under the orders of the Government of India. The Battalion left West Bengal by special train on 27—6 – 64 and reached its HQ Tiruchy, in Madras State on 4—7—64 FN, the SAP Coys. joining their HQ at Avadi.

7. On the eve of the repatriation of this Battalion a farewell ceremonial parade was held by this Battalion on 16–6–64 at the West Bengal Armed Police Brigade Ground at Barrackpore, when Sri U. Mukherjee, I.P., J.P., Inspectore-General of Police, West Bengal, took the salute.

8. The speech delivered by the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal is reproduced below:

"Mr. Nagalingam, Officers and men of Malabar Special Police,

You had come to us at a time when we were badly in need of reinforcement. That was because emergency had been declared due to Chinese aggression in our frontiers and that we were badly in need of extra men and extra force to guard the vital installations. That was the time when you gave us your assistance. We are deeply grateful to your Inspector–General of Police, Sri Balakrishna Shetty, for giving us all an assistance and we are also grateful to you all, officers and men of your Battalion. Yours is a fine achievement. You have come away from your homes 1000 miles from Madras to work under conditions to which you are not accustomed; at high altitude you worked in a different terrain. You did your job marvellously well. You are incessantly praised from all quarters to which I also add my deep appreciations. Your performance has been of a high order and it is not only your pride. But you had been very good in your parade, but your officers and men will be assessed by the actual performance and you have proved your worth. We are, I repeat again, grateful to all of you for the assistance you had rendered us at a time when we were in difficulties. While it is a temporary loan, it must necessarily come to an end after certain period. Possibly you have stayed longer than what was originally intended and that was, I can assure you, because of our various commitments and also increased commitments. You had served in the later eventualities. I am once again grateful to you for the assistance, to your Inspector-General of Police and to your Government for the assistance we have received. But certainly the deputation to West Bengal is an achievement which has added to your laurels. Thank you once again. We have to say good-bye to you and may God bless you and possibly there may be some more occasions when you may again come to our assistance. Thank you.

As a token of our gratitude I make this humble present (a silver plate) to your Commandant on behalf of the West Bengal Police."

9. The Commandant Sri S. Nagalingam suitably replied to the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal.

10. The description of the momento valued about Rs. 500/- presented by the Inspector-General of Police is as follows and it is kept on show in MSP I HQ Coy.

Description :

A silver plate of circular shape with 18 ornamental workmanship on the circumference (rim) mounted on three legs, bearing the following inscription carved in the centre of the plate, weighing 725 grams.

"**Presented to Madras Armed Police Bn.**

Commandant :

S. NAGALINGAM

In appreciation of loyal comradeship.

October '62—June '64.

West Bengal.

U. MUKHERJEE

Inspector-General of Police.

R. K. GUPTA

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Armed Police, Training and Border, Barrackpore, 11th June 1964."

A LESSON IN ESPIONAGE

By

An Officer, S.B., C.I.D., Madras.

IN the annals of espionage the name of Franz Von Rintelen is one to conjure with. Though the Dutch belle Mata Hari stole the limelight for her daring and audacious espionage activity in the Continent during the World War I, the achievements of this young German naval officer in the American Continent were nonetheless remarkable and perhaps more purposive from Germany's point of view.

In the early stages of World War I when the Imperial German Army was marching across Belgium leaving a trail of smoking ruins in its wake, two German diplomats quietly slipped through the New York Harbour in August 1914. They were Count Johann Von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States and Dr. Heinrich Albert, German Commercial Attache. The diplomatic immunity enjoyed by these two, precluded their baggages being subjected to the usual check and an estimated sum of about $ 150,000,000 allegedly carried by the Ambassador in German treasury notes went unnoticed. This amount, the American sources later claimed, was to be utilised in financing an espionage apparatus shortly to be installed in that country.

The conditions in America were particularly propitious at that time for spying and sabotage operations by the wily Germans. America was far removed from Continental broils and had every intention of keeping aloof from the War. Further, she was thoroughly ignorant of the machinations of the bellicose European Powers and in the least suspected, they would be practised on her own soil.

Five months later, Franz Von Rintelen, an officer in the German Navy arrived in the United States. He came by way of Norway on a forged Swiss passport. As a daring and resourceful agent, Von Rintelen had very few equals. On reaching the United States, he immediately went about organising E. V. Gibbons Inc., a New York firm, allegedly specialising in the export of War supplies to Europe. Von Rintelen had $ 500,000 at his disposal and knew the United States well as he had studied banking there. He was pleasant mannered and extremely suave in his dealings. These qualities afforded him an effective and protective cover for the sinister job he had undertaken. Another firm, a marine insurance company, was soon formed obviously

under Von Rintelen's inspiration by his associates. This was a clever ruse perpetrated by Von Rintelen and his confederates as by virtue of this insurance firm Von Rintelen was able to secure advance sailing schedules and cargo manifests.

Von Rintelen next conceived the idea of organising "Labour's National Peace Council", an innocuous name given to an organisation which was to pay generous benefits to members who struck at war plants or along the water front. Von Rintelen enlisted anyone who could aid him in his diabolical plans and his list included quite an impressive array of individuals including two members of the American Congress.

Another German to help Von Rintelen was Dr. Walter T. Scheels, a brilliant Chemist, who had lived in the United States for 25 years and had invented a little fire bomb which could be timed to explode. Dr. Scheels already knew Count Von Bersnstoff. Von Rintelen soon struck a deal with the Chemist who was only too willing to help a German cause. A suitable place was selected for manufacturing bombs. It was none other than a German ship interned at Hoboken. Bombs were manufactured almost 50 a day. Von Rintelen also found men on the water front willing to carry these devices aboard outgoing ships carrying munitions for the Allies. The plan worked exceedingly well and ships carrying out war supplies were planted with the bombs to explode after a specified interval. It is believed on an authoritative account that Von Rintelen was responsible for destroying or damaging cargoes in no less than 36 ships and the total loss estimated was around $ 10,000,000 !

While Von Rintelen and his associates were busy in crippling the war supplies to the Allies, Dr. Heinrich Albert was busy in cornering scarce war materials and securing control over a part of America's munition production. Dr. Albert even went to the extent of floating the "Brideport Projectile Company" and managed to take out contracts for the supply of much needed war materials with no intention of ever making the delivery thereby holding up the supply for nearly a year. It is needless to say that between them, Von Rintelen and Dr. Albert successfully held up and damaged the much needed war supplies for a considerable peroid giving the Germans a distinct advantage in the initial stages of the war.

The game was finally up when Von Rintelen using an assumed name attempted to buy 300,000 rifles from the American Government. The Bureau of Investigation quickly moved in. Another counter intelligence officer successfully snatched away Dr. Albert's brief case from his car when the doctor left it absent mindedly. The contents of the brief-case gave away much of the secrets of the German espionage apparatus. But, full facts were not uncovered until United States actually entered the war on April 6, 1917 on the side of the Allies.

As for Von Rintelen, he was suddenly recalled to Germany during Augst, 1915, but he was picked up *enroute* and interned in London. In April 1917 he was returned to United States. Von Rintelen was lucky not to face an espionage charge. On the other hand he received varying terms of sentence

on other charges and was finally reprieved in 1920 on condition he leave United States. A strange ending to this episode is that Von Rintelen spent a major portion of his remaining life in England and lived to see the Second World War probably as a spectator.

What this young audacious German naval officer did as a successful entrepreneur in the United States to inveigle the American counter-intelligence achieving almost the impossible is most certainly an object lesson in under cover work–an important arm of an intelligence outfit. But, it must be stated in fairness to the American Government, there were no Federal laws to deal with espionage at that time and the American intelligence system itself was most diversified with as many as five agencies sharing the the work. Lack of an integrated system and co-ordination of intelligence would perhaps explain the initial lapse of the American security services. However, the American counter-intelligence forces eventually moved in, slowly but steadily, and did succeed in pulling down this net in the wake of the country's entry into the war.

Authors' Note : For a more detailed study of this German's exploits, the readers are requested to go through the *Memoirs* written by Von Rintelen.

A Memorial at Maram

(NAGALAND)

By

Sri V. G. MANOHARAN, B.A.

Deputy Commandant, Madras Armed Police Service.



FOURTH November, 1964 was an important day for all ranks of the Malabar Special Police, the Special Armed Police and the Mysore Reserve Police serving with MSP II (Madras Battalion) in Nagaland on the North-Eastern borders of the country.

A simple but symbolic memorial tablet, made by the voluntary contribution of all ranks of the unit, was unveiled on that day in memory of Sarvasri Veerannan, Krishnasamy and Kamu, Police Constables of the Special Armed Police I Bn., Avadi who lost their lives in an encounter with armed Naga hostiles exactly six months ago on 4th May, 1964.

The deceased were the leading scouts of a party of seventeen led by Subedar Michael of 'H' company, Special Armed Police which was escorting rations and pay from the Battalion Head-Quarters at Maram on the Imphal-Dimapur road to Oinam, a place about 12 miles and in the interior where a detachment of the Special Armed Police was posted.

The strength of the hostiles was estimated at 100, and they fired rifle and bren guns and also used hand grenades. The terrain the party had to travel was a thick jungle area, and over a hill range. The entire distance had to be done on a single foot path, which often runs on the ridges of hills. These narrow jungle paths lend themselves admirably for the Nagas' special form of ambush, an enemy can come within a few yards of an approaching party completely unseen, and thus even the strongest escort is not much of protection.

Despite the fact that the hostiles were superior in strength and had already taken position, Subedar Michael and his party fought with the hostiles and held position

till reinforcement reached from Bn. Head-Quarters under Sri N. Mari, Asst. Commandant. The hostiles retreated carrying the weapons of the deceased.

Sarvasri Veerannan and Krishnasamy had put in 16 years of service and were in their prime of life. Both were married and have children. Sri Kamu had put in about 5 years of service and is not married. During the encounter, Sarvasri Singaravelu and Muni Reddy, two other police constables, were also severely injured, and luckily both of them are well and are with us. These two constables, especially the latter, inspite of the injuries sustained by them, kept the hostiles engaged by continuously firing and this was one of the reasons for the failure of the hostiles to inflict a heavier casualty on our party.

It was in memory of these three departed comrades, that the rank and file of the unit had put up the Memorial at the spot where they were cremated. This place is on a small hillock about 500 yards from the Battalion headquarters at Maram.

The Memorial reminds us of our departed comrades and the heroic manner in which they laid down their lives.

Even after the departure of the unit from Nagaland to Madras State, the Memorial will remain as a shining example of the courage and valour of the three Madras Police constables who laid down their lives at the altar of duty, and in defence of our mother land.

May their souls rest in peace.

KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT OUR CITY POLICE DOG SQUAD

By

R. DURAIRAJ,

(Administrative Inspector, Crime Branch, Madras City)

THE Madras Police Dog Squad was formed in the year 1952. In India, we can say, Madras Police was the first to start a Dog Squad and became the pioneers to use dogs in crime detection. Initially, the Dog Squad was under the control of the Criminal Investigation Department. In the recent years, after the Squad was transferred to the charge of the Commissioner of Police, Madras city, there has been a remarkable expansion in every direction. The Police Dog Squad in the city functions under the direct supervision and control of the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crimes), assisted by the Administrative Inspector, Crime Branch, Madras city. A permanent kennel was constructed at a cost of Rs. 25,000/- to house 12 dogs, each in separate cell, in the year 1957. The Dog Squad claims the pleasure of having trained Police Dogs for the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. The Army, Customs and the Railways who started such Dog Squads to cater to their requirements, sent their dogs as well as handlers for training in the City unit. Now that a Squad of the nature is to be started by the Madras Port Trust, the Authorities have sent two pups and two handlers for taking their training in the City Police Dog Squad. A manual, approved by the Government of Madras, was got prepared outlining the rules and regulations regarding the maintenance, training and use of the dogs in crimes. Our police dogs have marched a long way, winning laurels and fame. Every member of the public in the city and urban feels delighted in coming to know that the Dogs are arriving from Madras city for detection of crimes. Old and young assemble at the scene with a view to have a look at the wonderful creatures, doing the job miraculously.

2. It may be useful to set out some of the principles which govern the use of dogs in police service. There is already a large body of experience which may make it necessary to revise and alter ideas about the ways in which the dogs can best be used. In the first place, dogs can be used as an aid to the ordinary police patrol for preventive purpose. Secondly, dogs have been

successfully used to deal with rowdyism. The trained dog is obviously a deterrent and a police handler, with his dog, is capable of dealing with local outbreaks of rowdyism effectively and without other help. Thirdly, dogs are used with success in tracking, after a crime has been committed. It might be thought that the opportunities for using tracker-dogs in built-up areas are strictly limited, but it is surprising how often a dog is able to give material assistance to the investigating officer, even if only by showing the route which the criminals have taken to effect their escape. Fourthly, dogs have been successfully used in searching for missing persons. The advantage of using dogs under these circumstances is that a large area can be searched quickly and methodically and the speed with which it can be done may sometimes result in saving a life. Fifthly, dogs have been successfully used in searching premises to locate the criminals. Here again, the advantage of the dog is that the search can be made quickly and methodically, where a large number of men would be used for the same result; and where at the end of the search, there would be no certainty that the search had been completely efficient. Sixthly, dogs have been successfully used for recovering articles left at the scene of crime. Again, the advantage of a dog over human agency is that the search is quicker and also more efficient.

3. The dog, like most animals, in its wild state depended to a large extent on its nose for survival and it is a scientific fact that a dog has a sense of smell immeasurably keener than that of a human being. Use of this characteristic is the means by which a dog is able, under certain conditions, to follow a trial.

4. The theory of scent is a wide and complex subject but for practical police purposes, it may be divided into two broad categories, viz., *ground scent and wind scent.*

5. Ground scent which is followed by the dog in tracking, is caused by contact with the ground resulting in disturbance. The slightest movement of the soil or the crushing of grass, other vegetation and insect life, leaves particles and/or drops of moisture lying on the ground, all of which give off a scent and thus denote a trail. Some of this scent will obviously adhere to the crushing instrument, e.g., the footwear, and may be carried in this way for some distance from one type of ground to another. Experience has shown that the dog depends to a large extent on this effect from crushing in following a track.

6. *Wind scent* is the name given to the scent which attracts the dog in searching. It is airborne from the individual object and may, in the former case, be described as the personal odour from the body of the person concerned; in the latter, it may be characteristic to the object or may be the result of some previous human contact. The scent of the article itself may be alien to the particular ground on which it lies, e.g., a piece of sawn or broken wood lying on grassland. The amount of personal odour varies according to race, constitution, health, clothing, nourishment, activity, mental condition and state of cleanliness. It is greatly intensified when there is physical exertion. Wind scent may also include occupational odours carried

in the clothing of the wearer. In some circumstances they may be very characteritsic and distinctive. The dog using its acute sense of smell becomes conscious of the scent through the air it breathes. The degree of discernment therefore varies with the concentration of the scent which in turn varies with the rate of evaporation, air-movement and type of country over which the scent is set up. Quite obviously, the most important feature affecting scent from an operational point of view, is time. The more quickly a dog can be brought to follow a scent, the more successful the result is likely to be.

7. Scent is subject to evaporation and is therefore greatly affected by climatic conditions. Generally speaking, scenting conditions are most favourable in mild dull weather, when the temperature of the ground is higher than the air, i.e., normally at night time, and in areas where the ground is sheltered. Factors, which adversely affect scent, are hot sunshine, strong winds and heavy rainfall after the scent, has been set up. Frost and snow may have either the effect of preserving or destroying a scent depending on whether this occurs before or after the scent has been occasioned. Pedestrian or vehicular traffic will quickly disperse a scent.

8. In the general opinion, the best dog for police purposes is the Alsatian or the German Shepherd dog, but other dogs have been used with success, and it may well be, in the future, another breed of dog may be used as successfully as the Alsatian. To make the best use of dogs in the Police Force, certain requirements must be met:

1. The handler must be a good Policeman and properly trained in the handling of his dog;
2. The dog must be bred from a good police strain and properly trained;
3. All members of the Force should have some knowledge of how dogs can best be used as aids to police duty so that no opportunity is missed of employing their services whenever this is possible.

9. The formal training of a dog for police work should generally commence when it is 6 to 8 months old. Till then, the dog may be trained only in the following preliminary essentials:

(a) The pup must be taken out to ease itself, first thing in the morning and last thing in the night before retiring. In between, its wanting to ease itself must always be anticipated, and it must be taken out for that purpose. He can be fully house-trained by the time the formal training begins. He will then require one or two bowel movement and about four urinations per day.

(b) The pup must be trained to the use of the leash with gradualness and gentleness and with a lot of encouragement, so that it does not develop a fear complex. Severity or abruptness in this training will bring in a fear complex to the detriment of its utility as a police dog.

(c) The pup must be accustomed to strange places, crowds, traffic and travel in various types of vehicles, so that it will function effectively under all conditions, without being distracted.

10. The essential principles to be understood during and after the formal training of dogs are :–

(a) The association between the word of command and the work to be done must be deeply ingrained in the mind of the dog, so that his response to the word of command is immediate and complete.

(b) Laxity in compliance with the command should be immediately corrected. If laxity is allowed, the dog is likely to revert to his playful and animal instincts.

(c) The word of command should never be modified or changed or uttered in conjunction with other words; otherwise, the dog will get confused. The word of command alone should be uttered, clearly. The dog must be trained to ignore the words of command uttered by persons other than its handler.

(d) Physical violence must never be used on a dog as this will make it temperamentally unfit to be a police dog. Physical compulsions - such as forcing it to sit downs or physical discomforts such as gentle tugging at its leash are resorted to, during training. But even these are dispensed with, and a trained dog should function finally, only by word of command. Changes in volume or tone of the handler's voice should indicate to the dog, the handler's satisfaction or dissatisfaction at his response.

(e) The capacity and limitation of the dog must be clearly understood. If an object has been handled by a criminal and an innocent person, it may carry the scent of both. If a dog takes scent from the object and catches the innocent man, it is not to blame. On the contrary, he must be credited for catching the man whose scent he took from the object. A dog must never be blamed for his apparent "failure".

(f) The dog must be trained to be able to work under all adverse conditions. He must be steady in the face of gun-fire, and no circumstances should distract him from the work he is put on.

(g) At no time during the dog's life, should he be left out of sight of the handler except when in the kennel or in a safe enclosure. Left alone, he may come to harm, or yield to his scavenger instinct and get poisoned or sick.

11. Each dog must be thoroughly trained on the following points:-

(a) Implicit obedience;

(b) To back at command;

(c) To refuse food at the hand of strangers;

(d) To fetch and carry objects, on plain ground, over obstacles and out of water;

(e) To jump over obstacles, five feet high.

(f) To search premises or bushy wooded areas and give tongue on finding suspicious persons or property;

(g) To follow, throw down and hold fast persons and give tongue;

(h) To be perfectly steady in the face of gun fire, varied noises, traffic etc.

(i) To defend the handler;

(j) To track by scent and discover the offender for hidden property;

(k) To guard person or property;

(l) To follow at heel or act as leader with or without leash or load, to crawl etc.;

(m) To function by oral word of command, by visual command, and by signals from a police whistle.

(n) Any other exercise for any specialised forms of work on which the dog is likely to be used, particularly for dogs of other departments.

12. The formal training will normally last six months though this period may be shorter or longer according to the capacity of the dog. It must be understood that, in one sense, a dog has to be in training throughout his life, because a particular exercise can be easily forgotten, if not performed for a month or two, at a stretch. It must also be understood that the Alsatian becomes a mature and sound working dog at about the age of two years, and in Indian conditions can be expected to be in active service upto 8 to 10 years of age.

13. The careful selection of man suitable for training as dog-handlers is vital to the successful employment of dogs for police purposes. At all stages of training and operational use, the handler and the dog work as a team, often with the minimum of supervision. The selection of suitable personnel for the training is, therefore, no less important than the careful selection of dogs. Men to be considered for training as handlers, must be sound, experienced policemen, whose mental alertness, equable temperament and the willingness to persevere are above average. The nature of the training and subsequent operational work calls for a high standard of physical fitness. Previous experience with animals, may well be an advantage; but the lack of it is not necessarily a disqualification in the case of an otherwise suitable officer. It is important, however, that the handler should have a forceful character with a determination to succeed, and a cheerful disposition which will be reflected subsequently in the behaviour of his dog. A handler of a nagging disposition will confuse and may easily ruin a dog. The devotion of the handler to the dog and to duty must be without question; the former will ensure a mutual confidence and respect which will be shown in the dog's attitude to work, and the latter is an operational necessity, more especially in areas where the number of police dogs is small.

This, in short, is our City Police Dog Squad and its personnel.

THE SORGE STORY

By

An Officer, S.B., C.I.D. Madras

DR. Richard Sorge is the one spy who literally changed history. He was not a doctor by profession as the prefix to his name is apt to imply but truly a man of letters. That he came to head a spy-ring is the sordid part of the story.

Richard Sorge was born in Baku in Southern Russia on October 4, 1895. His father was a German and an engineer in a German oil firm in the Caucus and his mother is stated to have been Russian. His grand father Adolf Sorge was a Secretary to Karl Marx. Perhaps, this accounted for Sorge's later day Communist leanings.

While Sorge was young, the family went to Berlin. The boy had normal education in Germany. At the beginning of World War I, Richard Sorge enlisted as a private and was twice wounded in the engagement. Later, he studied at the universities of Berlin and Kiel and obtained his degree of Doctor of Political Science at the Hamburg University in 1920. He taught for a while and later worked in coal mines before he finally embarked on his journalist career. During these years, Sorge exhibited clear bias to Communism. When the German Communist party was formed in October 1919 he became an enthusiastic member. Five years later he became a 'professional' attracting the attention of the high-ups in the Comintern. His journalist iterinery till the year 1933 included the Scandinavian Countries and China. As a result, he became a specialist in the Far-Eastern affairs, particularly China and Japan.

In 1933 Sorge came to Berlin in search of credentials as a newspaper reporter. He secured assignments as a special correspondent in Japan for a leading newspaper "Frankfurter Zeitung" and a few others. He also acquired membership of the Nazi party which just then had come to power under Hitler. These were enough to provide him with an ideal cover for the rest of his career as a spy.

Sorge headed for Tokyo in September 1933. In Tokyo, he settled down at Azebu-Ku, a good neighbourhood and resumed his journalistic venture covering

Japan for the various newspapers. He made himself known as a reporter and his activities as news reporter were quite transparent. He gained access to the German Club and was readily accepted by the German community as one of its own. He got along fine with his colleagues in the press at Tokyo. But, Sorge did not come all the way to Tokyo to make a honest living as a newspaper reporter. He was essentially a spy and had come to Tokyo to gather intelligence. And, in this, he was not alone. He had a tiny band of assistants and collaborators. One was Ozaki Hozumi, a journalist and commentator of repute on Chinese affairs. Others to join Sorge were Max Klausen, radio operator; Branko de Voukelitch, the press contact man; and Miyagi Yotoku, a Japanese artist. With these men Dr. Sorge formed an extremely efficient and viable spy ring in Tokyo.

The major target set by Sorge was the German Embassy at Tokyo. Sorge was a Nazi party card holder and this alone was sufficient to afford him an entry into the German Embassy. He soon established contact with Lt. Col., Eugene Ott, an assistant German Military Attache. The acquaintance was to be of immense value to Sorge in later times for Col. Eugene Ott became eventually the German Ambassador in Tokyo. Sorge now had access to the best information which, in fact, he was after. Eugene Ott for his part found Sorge's knowledge and advice on matters relating to Japan extremely useful and valuable. The Ambassador began to confide in him and as time passed on, he even showed the official documents quite freely to Sorge. Needless to say Sorge was passing on all the information to the Soviet Union which found it revealing and invaluable. Sorge's position and influence soon won the confidence of the various attaches in the Embassy and he had absolutely no difficulty in getting at all the information that emanated from these departments. Only the Naval Attache seemed to be sceptical of Sorge but it was for a different reason. By 1939 Sorge was in such a position that he could have all the information that went out from the Embassy to the German Government. After the outbreak of European War, the Ambassador designated Sorge as Press attache of the Embassy and put him on the Embassy's pay roll. Sorge's meetings with the German Ambassador became a daily routine and over the breakfast table, they freely exchanged views. Moscow was regularly kept informed in the meanwhile all that transpired between Sorge and the Ambassador.

With the signing of the Tripartite Pact in September 1940, the task of Sorge became more onerous. He had to keep Russia posted with information relating to Japanese military preparations and governmental policies. It was here Ozaki Hozume was of immense value to him.

As a journalist and commentator on Chinese affairs, Ozaki Hozume had already established high reputation in the country. He had become an unofficial adviser to the Japanese Cabinet under Prince Konoe in 1938 and from 1939 onwards unofficial adviser at the Tokyo office of the Southern Manchuria Railway. In this capacity Ozaki was in an excellent position to collect the desired information and pass it on to Dr. Sorge. Besides, Ozaki had his own set

of Japanese secret agents who fed him with requisite information.

Dr. Sorge arranged to meet his confederates either in his house or at other convenient places. The meetings in his house were in the form of small banquets thrown open to the elite of the city. After dinner, Sorge made it a point to ask the guests for a further bout of drinks. The guests who already had their fill, would excuse themselves leaving Sorge and his friends alone to what they thought would be an eventual drunken orgy. When once the guests left, Sorge and his friends got to business and exchanged notes. Dr. Sorge invariably planned for the future and gave them detailed instructions. This was really an ingenious way of arranging a meeting of associates and certainly raised the least suspicion as to what they were really after. The transmission of intelligence was generally by means of wireless, but sometimes Sorge sent some one of the members to Shanghai with the microfilms carefully concealed for onward transmission to Moscow.

The Sorge establishment indeed cost much money, but it was apparently for the coming most ungrudgingly. According to authoritative sources money is said to have been paid at least on two occasions through the Soviet Consul at Tokyo. The total expenditure on Sorge's establishment ran to well nigh 3,000 yen a month, but it appeared to be not much when compared to the value of information the Soviet authorities were receiving. It will be interesting to note that the members of the Sorge ring were receiving money only to cover their incidental expenses but not for their actual services which were given free for the Communist cause.

The year 1941 was a very crucial year. Sorge warned Moscow that the Reichswehr would concentrate on the Soviet border and attack the whole frontier on June 20, the main direction of thrust being towards Moscow. The information was found to be correct and Germany did attack Russia, though 2 days later, on 22nd June. The question of Japanese attack thereafter became a paramount issue and Sorge's mission was to secure information on this subject. In July that year Sorge informed Moscow that the Japanese Government decided to push southward into French Indo-China and followed it up with a message in late July that Japan had actually moved some troops from Tokyo-Osaka area. But, the prize information to the Soviet authorities was forthcoming only in October 15. Sorge then relayed the information which was based on his own but dependable conclusions that the Japanese decided to move south and had no immediate designs of attacking Russia along the Siberian frontier. This relieved the Soviet authorities to a great extent and they immediately moved the military forces stationed along the eastern border to the west in time to stave off Hitler's thrust into Stalingrad. But for this timely and priceless information, it may not altogether be wrong to conclude that the war would have taken a different course and the history written afresh. Dr. Sorge indeed changed history when he passed on that vital piece of information.

The spy ring of Dr. Sorge was functioning under perfect cover in Tokyo. There was

absolute secrecy about the activities of its members. Everything was preplanned including the meetings of the confederates. Even the relaying of information by radio raised no immediate suspicion. But then, Dr. Sorge was apparently using the transmitters too frequently. Col. Osaki, Chief of Japan's counter-intelligence set a cabaret dancer Kiyomi on Dr. Sorge. Dr. Sorge had a particular weakness for wine and women. It is no surprise therefore that he passionately fell for Kiyomi. He lingered far too long in the Fuji Club where Kiyomi danced and even received his confidential message there, thus throwing away to the winds all precautions that are normally taken by a spy. The day he transmitted a message about the Japanese attack on the Pearl Harbour, he took Kiyomi to a chalet and the next day he was arrested. The German Embassy was greatly shocked and the Embassy officials felt that it was one more blunder committed by the Japanese Government. But, obviously they could do nothing. Russia preferred to be silent. The Japanese counter-intelligence in the meantime uncovered the spy net and both Sorge and Ozaki paid the spy's penalty while their associates received lesser sentences.

This then is the Sorge story. For full nine years Sorge kept the spy ring operating with impunity in the very heart of Tokyo. He set the target high and correspondingly the information collected by him was of high order. His information was greatly valued and could be thoroughly depended upon. Sorge's contribution was really praiseworthy in at least so far as the Soviet Union was concerned. The entire spy ring operated with due caution and utmost care. The meeting of his associates and the mode of transmission were done with due regard to secrecy. It was only when Sorge over did his transmission he began to leave a suspicious trail. But his ultimate fall came when he showed excessive indulgence to drinks and fondness to women which are the two disqualifications for a spy however eminently he might otherwise be suited for the job. Dr. Sorge, in fact, had, in the words of his biographer Otto Meissner, "all the qualities of greatness–an agile brain, shrewd judgment of events, audacity tinged with caution and inflexible determination." Great he might have been, Dr. Sorge fell an easy victim to human frailties and thereby rendered himself vulnerable in the end.

Author's note :

For a fascinating account of this colourful personality readers are recommended to go through the book "The Man with Three Faces" by Otto Meissner.

Crime Statement for the Quarter Ending 30—9—1964

Name of District (2)	Area in sq. miles (3)	Population (4)	Total number of crimes (5)	Offences relating to Currency and Bank notes (6)	Offences relating to Coins (7)	Murder (8)	Kidnapping (9)	Dacoity and preparation and assembling of dacoity (10)	Robbery (11)	House breaking (12)	Thefts (13)	Criminal assault (14)	Total number of juveniles concerned (15)	Policemen per 10,000 of population (16)
Madras City	49.4	20,00,000	1,895	4	—	4	6	—	2	69	920	—	105	28
Govt. Rly. Police, Tiruchirapalli	2,457		229	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	176	2	8	—
Tiruchirapalli	5,571.13	26,95,071	1,011	2	—	10	10	1	3	172	46	—	—	—
Thanjavur	3,742.01	28,82,670	1,226	—	—	15	15	—	1	245	376	4	55	7
South Arcot	42.08	27,90,651	935	—	2	16	5	1	3	229	487	56	31	6
Chingleput	335.31	18,53,619	2,343	—	—	17	16	—	9	382	792	392	99	10.3[illegible]
North Arcot	4,654	28,65,235	1,181	—	—	28	14	—	3	406	782	—	169	—
Salem	6,894.8	30,97,220	606	—	—	37	8	—	2	205	406	266	40	6
Coimbatore	6,024	31,54,296	2,590	—	—	32	3	10	6	225	679	—	51	5
Nilgiris	1,098.14	2,79,359	125			1				67	65	4	4	13
Madurai Urban	1,769.761	12,68,828	932	—	—	9	1	—	—	57	252	16	44	12
Madurai North	3,099.24	16,22,989	897	—	—	10	11	1	—	69	273	—	21	6
Ramanathapuram	5,919	23,09,938	1,405	—	1	12	13	—	3	70	231	43	13	—
Tirunelveli	4,337	24,45,967	655	—	—	25	16	1	6	296	209	—	43	9
Kanyakumari	646	8,24,000	280	—	—	—	—	—	1	34	82	30	5	8

முறையற்ற குடியேற்றத்தின் தீமைகள்

எழுதியது

பொ. பரமகுரு, எம்.ஏ., பி.எல்., ஐ.பி.எஸ்.,

சூப்பிரண்டு, ஸ்பெஷல் பிராஞ்சு, சி.ஐ.டி., சென்னை.

'திரை கடலோடியும் திரவியம் தேடு' என்பது முதுமொழி. அதன்படி நம் பாரத நாட்டு மக்கள் தொன்று தொட்டு இலங்கை, மலேயா, பர்மா, சிங்கப்பூர், இந்தோசீனு, தென் ஆப்பிரிக்கா முதலிய நாடுகளுக்குத் திரவியம் தேடச் சென்றனர். அப்பிரதேசங்களில் தங்களுடைய ஊக்கத்தாலும் உழைப்பாலும், திறமையாலும் செல்வம் கொழிக்கச் செய்ததோடு, தாங்களும் போதிய பொருள் ஈட்டித் தாய்நாடு திரும்பி வளமிகு வாழ்வு நடாத்தி வந்தனர். ஆனல் காலப் போக்கில் நாடுகள் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்ததும் ஒவ்வொரு நாட்டு மக்களும் தாங்களாகவே சகல துறைகளிலும் ஆர்வத்துடன் முன்னேறத் தொடங்கியதால் நம் பாரத நாட்டு மக்கள் ஏனைய பரதேசங்களுக்குத் தடையின்றித் தாராளமாய்ச் சென்று உழைத்து தொழில் செய்து பொருள் ஈட்ட அந்நாட்டு அரசாங்கமும் நம்நாட்டு அரசாங்கமும் அனுமதிப்பதில்லை. பரதேசம் செல்லப் பல சட்ட திட்ட முறைகள் வகுக்கப்பட்டன. இவ்விதம் இரு நாடுகளிலும் அமுலிலுள்ள சட்ட திட்ட முறைப்படி தக்க அனுமதி பெற்றுத்தான் ஒரு நாட்டிலிருந்து மற்றொரு நாடு புகுதல் வேண்டும். அஃதின்றி முறைப்படி அனுமதி பெருமல் ஒரு நாட்டு மக்கள் மற்றொரு நாட்டிற்கு கள்ளத்தோணியில் இரகசியமாய்ச் சென்று அந்நாட்டு அரசுக்குத் தெரியாமல் உழைத்து, தொழில் செய்து வாழ்க்கை நடத்துவதே முறையற்ற குடியேற்றமாம்.

நமக்கு அண்மையிலுள்ள இலங்கைக்கு பண்டைக் காலமுதல் நம் நாட்டிலிருந்து, குறிப்பாக திருநெல்வேலி, இராமநாதபுரம், தஞ்சாவூர் மாவட்டங்களிலிருந்தும், கேரள ராஜ்யத்தின் சில பகுதிகளிலிருந்தும் பெருவாரியாக மக்கள் சென்று பாடுபட்டு உழைத்து தொழில் செய்து பெருந் திரவியம் தேடி வந்தனர். ஆனல், 1939-ம் ஆண்டு இலங்கை அரசாங்கம் இந்தியர்களை இலங்கையில் தொழில் செய்ய அனுமதிப்பதில்லை என்ற கொள்கையைக் கடைப்பிடித்தனர். அதனல் பெருவாரியான இந்தியத் தொழிலாளிகளுக்குத் தாய்நாடு திரும்பிச் செல்லும்படி உத்திரவு பிறப்பித்ததோடு, நோட்டீசும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. உடனே நமது அரசாங்கமும், இந்தியர்கள் திறமையற்ற உழைப்புக்காக வெறும் கூலிகளாக இலங்கை செல்லக்கூடாதென்று 1939 ஆகஸ்ட் முதல் தேதியிலிருந்து தடை உத்திரவு விதித்தது. இவ்விதத் தடை உத்திரவின் காரணமாக இலங்கையிலிருந்து நாடு கடத்தப்பட்ட இந்தியர்களும், நம் நாட்டில் திருநெல்வேலி, இராமநாதபுரம், தஞ்சாவூர், கன்னியாகுமரி, திருச்சூர் முதலிய பகுதிகளிலுள்ள வேலையற்றவர்களும் இலங்கைக்குக் கள்ளத்தனமாகச் செல்ல முயற்சித்தனர்.

கள்ளத்தனமாக முறையின்றி இலங்கை புகுவோர்க்கு மறைமுகமாய் உதவி செய்து தகுந்த ஊதியம் பெறலாமென திருநெல்வேலி, இராமநாதபுரம், தஞ்சாவூர் மாவட்டங்களில்

தரகர்கள் ஏற்பட்டார்கள். இத்தரகர்கள் இலங்கை செல்ல விரும்புபவர்களைத் தங்களுடைய ஆட்கள் மூலம் சேகரித்துக் கடற்கரையிலுள்ள காட்டுப் புறங்களுக்கு நள்ளிரவில் கொண்டுவந்து வாடகைக்கோ, அல்லது சொந்தமாகவோ உள்ள தோணியில் ஏற்றி இலங்கைக்கு அனுப்பி வந்தார்கள். தரகர்கள் ஒவ்வொரு நபரிடமிருந்தும் சுமார் ரூபாய் 50-லிருந்து ரூபாய் 125-வரை வசூல் செய்து ஒருதோணியில் சுமார் இருபதிலிருந்து ஐம்பது வரை ஆட்களை ஏற்றி அனுப்பி வந்தார்கள். இத்தொழிலில் தரகர்களுக்கு அதிக லாபம் கிடைப்பதால் மிக ஊக்கத்துடன் தொழிலாளிகளைச் சேகரித்து கள்ளத்தோணி மூலம் இலங்கைக்கு அனுப்பி வருகிறார்கள். இலங்கையிலும் இம்மாதிரியான தரகர்கள், இவர்களைக் கள்ளத்தோணியில் வரவழைத்து இவர்களுக்குத் தொழில் தேடிக் கொடுத்து ஆள் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூபாய் 100 வரை பெற்று வருகிறார்கள். இந்தியத் தரகர்கள் இலங்கைத் தரகர்களுடன் ஒற்றுமையாக இருந்து, இந்த முறையற்ற குடியேற்றத்திற்கு உதவி புரிகிறார்கள். இவர்கள் கடிதம், தந்தி மூலம் கள்ளத்தோணி புறப்படுவதையும், ஆட்கள் தேவையையும், வருகையையும் அறிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். சில சமயங்களில் இலங்கையிலுள்ள தரகர்கள் தோணியையோ அல்லது மோட்டார் படகுகளையோ கொண்டுவந்து, நடுக்கடலில் இந்தியாவிலிருந்து வரும் கள்ளத்தோணியில் இருக்கும் ஆட்களை அவைகளில் ஏற்றிச் செல்லுகிறார்கள். சில தரகர்கள் இலங்கையிலிருந்து இந்தியா வந்து காரைக்கால், தஞ்சாவூர், இராமநாதபுரம் மாவட்டங்களில் சில இடங்களில் தங்கியிருந்து இங்குள்ள தரகர்களின் உதவியால் ஆட்களைச் சேகரித்து கள்ளத்தோணியில் இலங்கைக்கு அனுப்பி வருகிறார்கள். இத்தீய செயலை ஊக்குவிக்கும் காரணங்கள் பல.

இலங்கை இந்தியாவுக்கு மிக அண்மையில் உள்ளது. தனுஷ்கோடியிலிருந்து இலங்கையிலுள்ள தலைமன்னார் சுமார் 22-மைல் தூரத்தில் உள்ளது. தஞ்சாவூர் மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள கோடிக்கரைக்கும் இலங்கையிலுள்ள யாழ்ப்பாணக் கரைக்கும் சுமார் 35 மைல் தூரமே. கள்ளத்தோணி ஏற்றப்படும் தென்னிந்திய கடற்கரைப் பகுதிகளுக்கும் இலங்கை கடற்கரைக்கும் சுமார் 25 மைலிலிருந்து 150 மைல் வரை தூரம் உள்ளது. பாய்மரத்தோணி நல்ல அனுகூலமான காற்றில் சுமார் 4 மணியிலிருந்து 12 மணி நேரத்தில் இந்தியக் கடற்கரையிலிருந்து இலங்கைக் கரை அடைகிறது. எனவே, பண்டைக் காலந்தொட்டு நமது இந்திய மக்கள் இலங்கை சென்று உழைத்து தொழில் செய்து அதிக வருவாய் சம்பாதித்த பழக்கத்தின்பேரில் இலங்கை போகப் பிரியப்படுகிறார்கள். அங்கு நம்மவர் உழைப்புக்கேற்ப நல்ல ஊதியம் கிடைக்கிறது.

இந்திய மக்கள் மிகவும் திறமையுடன் உழைக்கும் சக்தி வாய்ந்தவர்கள். இவர்களின் கடின உழைப்பை இலங்கை மக்கள் மிகவும் விரும்புகிறார்கள். இதன் காரணமாக இலங்கையிலுள்ள முதலாளிகள் அங்கு தரகர்களுக்கு பொருள் கொடுத்து இந்தியர்களை வரவழைக்கிறதாகவும் தெரிகிறது. இலங்கையர்கள் தான் அநேகமாக இந்தியத் தொழிலாளிகளை விரும்பி கள்ளத்தோணியில் அழைக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் மிகையாகாது.

இலங்கையிலிருந்து நாடு கடத்தப்பட்ட சிலர் தங்கள் தொழிலை தாற்காலிகமாக யாரிடமாவது ஒப்படைத்துவிட்டு வந்த காரணத்தால் கள்ளத்தனமாகத் திரும்பிப்போய் தொழிலை தொடர்ந்து நடத்தவோ அல்லது தனக்குச் சேரவேண்டிய வருவாயை அடையவோ செல்லுகிறார்கள்.

இந்தியாவிலுள்ள தரகர்கள் வேலையில்லாதவர்களிடம் இலங்கையில் நல்ல வேலை கிடைக்கும் என்றும், நல்ல ஊதியம் கிடைக்கும் என்றும் ஆசை வார்த்தை காட்டித்

தூண்டுவதாலும் சிலர் கள்ளத்தோணியில் இலங்கை செல்லுகிறார்கள்.

இலங்கையில் தமிழ் பேசும் பகுதிகளில் குறிப்பாக யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் தமிழ் நாட்டிலிருந்து செல்பவர்களுக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுப்பதாகவும், இலங்கை முஸ்லீம்கள் தமிழ் நாட்டு முஸ்லீம்களுக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுப்பதாகவும் தெரிகிறது.

இவ்விதக் காரணங்களால் முறையின்றிக் கள்ளத்தனமாய் இலங்கை புகும் மக்களுக்கு ஏற்படும் தீமைகள் பலப்பல. அவர்கள் ஏறிச் செல்லும் கள்ளத்தோணி கரை சேர்வதற்குள், புயல், காற்று, மழையில் அவதியுற்று கடலில் மூழ்கினாலும் மூழ்கும். தோணி திசை மாறி பல நாட்கள் கடலில் அலைமோதிக் கொண்டு கிடப்பதும் உண்டு. இந்த சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் பிரயாணிகளின் தற்காப்புக்காக யாதொரு சாதனமும் தோணியில்கிடையாது. பல நாட்கள் உணவு, தண்ணீர் எதுவும் இல்லாது துன்பங்கள் அனுபவிக்க நேரிடும். சில சமயங்களில் தோணிக்காரர்கள் பிரயாணிகளை இலங்கைக்கு அருகேயுள்ள தீவுகளில் இறக்கி விட்டுவிடுவதுமுண்டு. அத்தீவுகளில் உணவின்றி, தண்ணீரின்றி மக்கள்படும் அல்லல் அளவில. சில கள்ளத்தோணிகள் சூறாவளிக் காற்றில் சிக்குண்டு பாறைகளில் மோதிச் சுக்குநூறாக உடைந்து பிரயாணிகள் பரிதாபமாய் உயிர் துறந்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

தோணிக்காரர்கள் இலங்கைக் கரையோரமாகத் தோணியைக் கொண்டுபோய் பிரயாணிகளை இறக்கி விட்டால், இலங்கை போலீஸார் தோணியைக் கைப்பற்றித் தங்களையும் கைது செய்வார்களோவென்று அஞ்சித் தோணியைக் கரைக்கு சுமார் இரண்டு பர்லாங்கு தூரத்தில் நிறுத்திப் பிரயாணிகளை இடுப்பளவு தண்ணீரில் இறக்கிவிட்டுத் திரும்பி விடுகிறார்கள். இதனால், அலை அடித்து ஆட்கள் தண்ணீரில் மூழ்கி உயிர் துறக்கவும் ஏதுவாகிறது. 1958-ம் ஆண்டு காரைக்காலிலிருந்து யாழ்ப்பாணக் கரை அடைந்த ஒரு தோணியிலிருந்து தண்ணீரில் இறங்கிப் போகும்பொழுது அதிராமபட்டிணத்தைச் சார்ந்த ஒரு நபர் தண்ணீரில் மூழ்கி இறந்துவிட்டார் என்பது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

இலங்கைக் கரையில் இறங்கும் பொழுது பிடிபடும் நபர்களை இலங்கைப் போலீஸார் காவலில் வைக்கிறார்கள். பிறகு நாடு கடத்தப்படும் வரை இவர்கள் பல இன்னல்களை அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். 1960-ம் ஆண்டு பிப்ரவரி மாதத்தில் இராமநாதபுரம் மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள கிழக்கரை சரகம் தலைத்தோப்பிலிருந்து சென்ற தோணியில் இறங்கி இலங்கைக் கரையடைந்த பிரயாணிகளில் சிலர் இலங்கைப் போலீஸாரைக் கண்டு பயந்து திரும்பவும் தோணியில் ஓடிவந்து ஏறும் பொழுது இலங்கைப் போலீஸார் தோணியை நோக்கி துப்பாக்கியால் சுட்டனர். அதனால் ரகுநாதபுரத்தைச் சேர்ந்த முனியாண்டி என்பவர்க்கு வலது காலில் குண்டடிபட்டது.

இந்தியர்கள் கள்ளத்தனமாகச் சென்று இலங்கையில் தொழில் செய்தோ, உழைத்தோ சம்பாதித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் பொழுது அங்குள்ள முதலாளிகள் அல்லது தரகர்கள் போலீசில் காண்பித்துக் கொடுத்துவிடுவதாகப் பயமுறுத்தி இவர்கள் சம்பாதிக்கும் பொருளில் ஒருபகுதியை அபகரித்து விடுகிறார்கள். இதற்கிணங்காவிடில் அவர்களைப் போலீசில் காண்பித்துக் கொடுத்து விடுகிறார்கள்.

இந்தியாவிலுள்ள தரகர்கள் இலங்கையில் நல்ல வேலை தேடித் தருவதாகச் சொல்லி பணம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு பலரை ஏமாற்றி விடுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள்மேல் இந்தியாவில் சட்டப்படி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

சில சமயங்களில் தோணி ஓட்டுபவர்கள் பிரயாணிகளை நள்ளிரவில் இந்தியக் கரையி

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